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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

U.S. Detonates Nuclear Device in Nevada AA 1
Western MBFR Response 'Does Not Inspire Optimism' AA 1
SDI Found 'Incompatible' With World Security AA 1
[Solton]
Congressional Findings on SDI Published AA 2
'Practical Deeds' Will Show Summit Impact AA 3
[Kornilov]

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Reportage on Pact Defense Ministers' Meeting BB 1
Sokolov Speaks BB 1
Communique Published BB 1
[IZVESTIYA 6 Dec]
41st CEMA Session Set for 17 Dec in Moscow BB 1

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reagan Speech Disguises 'Unconstructive Position' A 1
'Revealing' Speech by Reagan Assesses Summit A 2
Impetus Behind McFarlane Resignation Examined A 3
[PRAVDA 6 Dec]
Kondrashev Details Impressions of Reagan Interview A 3
[Prague Television]
Budget Shows U.S. Plans To 'Expand Spying' A 5
[Popov]
UNITA Secretary General Visits Washington A 5
[IZVESTIYA 30 Nov]
U.S.-Israeli Spy Case Generates 'Scandal' A 6
[Tsvetov]
Egyptair Highjack Used as 'Pretext' for 'Threat' A 7
[Peresada in PRAVDA 5 Dec]
Summit Shows Need for 'Living Together' A 7
[Kornilov in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 30 Nov]
AUCCTU Secretary Discusses Letter to Reagan A 10
U.S. 'Connives' With A-Bomb Component Smugglers A 11

NORTHEAST ASIA

Soviet Journalists Deplore New Japanese 'Militarism' C 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Nov]
DPRK Trade Union Leader Views Ties With USSR C 4
[TRUD 30 Nov]
AUCCTU Greets DPRK TU's on Anniversary C 4
[TRUD 30 Nov]

SOUTH ASIA

Ryabov Stopover, Talks With Indian Officials D 1
India's Gandhi on Pakistan's Nuclear Program D 1
Nepesov Commentary on Pakistan's Nuclear Program D 1
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 30 Nov]
Soviet Position on Afghan Settlement Restated D 3
[Bolshakov in PRAVDA 4 Dec]
Soviet Engagement with Dushmans Reported D 4
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 3 Dec]
Moscow Meeting Marks DRA Treaty Anniversary D 4
[IZVESTIYA 5 Dec]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Ryabov Visits Vientiane Exhibit, Lays Wreath E 1
[PRAVDA 3 Dec]
U.S. To Bolster Military Presence in Philippines E 1
Philippine Unrest, Elections, U.S. Role Examined E 1
[Seyful-Mulyukov]
U.S. 'Threat' Against New Zealand Noted E 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Polish Foreign Minister Pays Official Visit F 1
Arrives, Met by Shevardnadze F 1
PAP Report on Talks F 1
Kulikov, GDR's Honecker Hold Talks in Berlin F 1
Kulikov Pays Tribute to GDR's Hoffmann F 2

WESTERN EUROPE

Zholkver Views Weinberger's Visit to FRG G 1
Further on Bundestag Delegation's Visit G 1
Meets With Zimyanin, Marchuk G 1
FRG's Jenninger on Talks G 2
[Hamburg DPA]
Concludes Visit G 2
FRG 'Star Warriors' Camouflaging U.S. Intentions G 2
[Ponomarev]
UK Follows U.S. Lead by Withdrawing From UNESCO G 3
Kuznetsov Presents Award to Austrian CP Official G 4
Supreme Soviet Presidium Greets Finland G 4

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Supreme Soviet's Koshoyev Receives Libyans H 1
[IZVESTIYA 3 Dec]
Army Gen Ivanovskiy Holds Talks in Algeria H 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 5 Dec]
Reportage on Israeli Communist Party Congress H 1
Central Committee Greeting H 1
[PRAVDA 5 Dec]
Delegate Addresses Congress H 2
[JERUSALEM POST 6 Dec]
Iraqi Communist Party Communique Noted H 3
[PRAVDA 3 Dec]
Briefs: Accord With Iraqi Writers H 3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

PRAVDA Reports Airport Send-Off for Mugabe J 1
[5 Dec]
Aliyev-Led Delegation Returns From Luanda J 1
SADF Shoots Down Angolan Civilian Aircraft J 2
U.S. Continues To Nurture Terrorists in Africa J 2
[IZVESTIYA 2 Dec]
South African Trade Union Organization Reported J 3
Bovin Says RSA 'Shaken' by Protest, Discontent J 4
[IZVESTIYA 26 Nov]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Reportage on Cuban Foreign Trade Minister's Visit K 1
Talyzin, Cabrisas Meet K 1
Meeting With Katushev K 1
[IZVESTIYA 4 Dec]
Relief Agreement Signed K 1
[Havana Radio Rebelde Network]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Petroleum Minister Fired for Abuse of Office R 1
Demichev Addresses Academy of Arts Session R 1
New Aviation Workers' Union Chief Elected R 1
[TRUD 30 Nov]
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Views Congress Buildup, Summit R 1
[30 Nov]
RSFSR Supreme Soviet Session Ends 4 Dec R 2
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 5 Dec]
Leaders Sign Movie Director Gerasimov Obituary R 4
[PRAVDA 1 Dec]
Regional Party Officials Confer in Moscow R 5
[PRAVDA 29 Nov]
Vorotnikov Addresses Road Construction Meeting R 6
RSFSR Vocational Chief Appointed R 6
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 1 Dec]
Komi ASSR Council of Ministers Chairman Honored R 6
[IZVESTIYA 29 Oct]
Grishin Addresses Raykom Officials Meeting R 7
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 12 Nov]
Grishin Addresses School Party Conference R 7
Latvian Komsomol Leadership Changes Noted R 7
[SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 2 Nov]
Tarazevich New Belorussian Presidium Chairman R 8
Moldavian Raykom Chief Dismissed R 8
[SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA 12 Nov]
Moldavian Social Security Minister Retires R 8
Syr-Darya Obkom Second Secretary Appointed R 8
Tajik Supreme Soviet Meets 5 December R 9
Gissar Raykom First Secretary Replaced R 9
Tajik Minister of Construction Replaced R 10
Briefs: Workers Receive Awards R 10

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on Farming Reorganization [30 Nov] T 1
CSA Statistics on Agricultural Output Reported T 3
Changes in Kazakhstan Agro-Industrial Complex T 4
Cotton Picking in Tajikistan Reported T 4
Briefs: Turkmen Cotton Harvest T 4

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Velikhov Interviewed on Building Fusion Reactor U 1
Academician Discusses Computer Usage, Training U 2
Briefs: Industrial Robot Manufacturer; U 2
Solar Flare Observed

U.S. DETONATES NUCLEAR DEVICE IN NEVADA

LD052026 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] San Francisco, December 5 TASS -- Another test of a nuclear device was made at the range in Nevada today. The yield of the explosion was up to 150 kiloton, a spokesman for the Department of Energy said.

This was the 15th nuclear explosion announced this year and the 645th nuclear explosion since 1951, when the United States embarked on the implementation of a broad programme of nuclear weapon tests. According to a UPI report, the latest explosion codenamed "Hawk's Nest", was prepared jointly by the United States and Britain.

WESTERN MBFR RESPONSE 'DOES NOT INSPIRE OPTIMISM'

LD051701 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Vienna, December 5 TASS -- The closing plenary session of a regular round of talks on the mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe here has been addressed by representatives of the United States and Great Britain. They set forth in general form the NATO countries' response to the proposal advanced by the socialist countries on February 14, 1985 for the initial reduction by the Soviet Union and the United States of the land troops and armaments in central Europe and the subsequent non-increase in the levels of the armed forces and armaments of the sides in the region.

The head of the Soviet delegation, V.V. Mikhaylov, speaking later, said that the considerations set out by the Western side will be, naturally, thoroughly studied to determine how far they may facilitate in breaking the deadlock and achieving a concrete result at the talks. The Soviet representative noted as the first impression that, formally, the NATO countries seem to accept the pattern of the initial agreement tabled by the Warsaw Treaty countries, but that they fill it with a dubious content.

The counter-proposal by the Western parties to the talks bear the mark of a longstanding fault in their stance: On the one hand, they stubbornly reduce to nought everything that would result in a real reduction in the level of military confrontation in Europe, like, for instance, the reduction and limitation of armaments, while on the other hand, they seek to impose overblown verification measures, taking no account of reality. All this does not contribute to reaching a mutually acceptable agreement. The Western side's response does not inspire optimism.

SDI FOUND 'INCOMPATIBLE' WITH WORLD SECURITY

LD051503 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Yuriy Solton commentary]

[Text] The United States Administration has announced that it will not lower the rates of growth of military spending even if it is the only way to reduce the astronomical budget deficit. Yuriy Solton comments:

This fully relates to efforts in the framework of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, commonly known as the "star wars" program. There are reports that the Pentagon has even stepped up the implementation of the project.

General Abrahamson, who is in charge of the program, announced this at a recent conference that gathered representatives of the Defense Department and military corporations. The Pentagon, Gen Abrahamson said, is conducting tests with models imitating nuclear missiles. This involves a chemical laser and kinetic energy installations. The AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY magazine says the Energy Department, which controls the implementation of some secret military programs, is developing a space-based nuclear reactor. This reactor will play the role of major energy source for strike space weapons.

It is noteworthy that certain Washington officials have made an attempt to revise the joint statement signed by the Soviet and American leaders in Geneva. The two sides agree, the statement says that the work at the talks on disarmament will be stepped up -- meaning the fulfillment of tasks set in the joint Soviet-American statement of 8th January, 1985, that is to preclude an arms build-up in space and to stop it on earth, to limit and reduce nuclear weapons, and strengthen strategic stability. As for presidential adviser General Edward Rowny, in an interview for the ASSOCIATED PRESS he said that the Soviet Union and the United States would be able to start resolving the problem of a reduction in nuclear arsenals in earnest only when the Soviet side stopped linking such efforts with the renuciation by the United States of the "star wars" program.

It is no good to hope that in this issue of principle the Soviet Union will alter its stand. The USSR is ready for a radical reduction in nuclear arms with a view to gaining the ultimate goal, a total ban on them. It suggests to the United States that both sides reduce their strategic nuclear forces by one-half. This means thousands of nuclear warheads. But such a reduction is possible only on the condition of a ban on strike space weapons.

America's "star wars" program is incompatible with the interests of international security. It dooms nations to live for many years to come in the conditions of intensified build-up of military potentials and the further aggravation of world tensions. Its implementation might result in the loss of bases for resolving the problems of arms limitation and reduction and disarmament. The Soviet Union hopes that Washington hasn't yet said its last word, that political reason will triumph. Another outcome would bitterly disapoint all nations.

CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS ON SDI PUBLISHED

LD051835 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Washington, December 5 TASS -- A collection of documents and materials on hearings held at a subcommittee of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs last spring into implications of President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative and U.S. policy in the field of anti-satellite weapons has been published at U.S. congress.

Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs Dante B. Fascell, in a statement on the occasion, stressed the importance of the conclusion drawn during the hearings that the ABM Treaty serves as a foundation in the efforts to prevent an arms race in defensive systems and a buildup of offensive strategic weapons. However, the committee chairman pointed out, attempts are being made in the United States to weaken the accord with a view to implementing the "star wars" programme.

The hearings revealed the Pentagon's intention to circumvent the treaty-stipulated ban on the testing of ABM system components by alleging that SDI provides only for the testing of subcomponents of such a system. Such attempts against the letter and spirit of the ABM Treaty do not help preserve the agreement, but, on the contrary, undermine it.

Fascell stressed that 33 billion dollars are planned to be spent in the next six years on SDI research alone, while the deployment of the system is estimated at trillions of dollars.

'PRACTICAL DEEDS' WILL SHOW SUMMIT IMPACT

LD051656 Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 5 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

There was hatdly any other political event in the recent years which would evoke such a broad positive response as the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva. United Nations Secretary General Perez De Cuellar noted that he welcomes the spirit of the joint Soviet-American statement, specifically the readiness to seek common ground for the solution of existing problems. The very fact that there was a dialogue between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev attests to an accord to the effect that there will be no war, said Speaker of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress Thomas O'Neill.

We welcome the resumption of a dialogue between the USSR and the USA, said French Minister of External Relations Roland Dumas. He said France hopes that the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit will exert a beneficial effect on the process of the improvement of the international situation that has been started. The dialogue that opens great hopes, this is how the results of the Geneva forum were assessed by Italian President Francesco Cossiga. These and other such pronouncements which there were many, reflect the attitudes and aspirations of the international public at large which would like the world to take a wide road of peace, detente, and mutually advantageous cooperation, rather than the road of confrontation and the arms race.

Politicians and public figures in various countries, prominent scientists, and prestigious press bodies are united in the opinion that the Geneva meeting has become a major political event of the international life, and that the frank and open Moscow-Washington dialogue held during the meeting, which in itself is a stabilising factor in the present complex situation, was necessary, that its results which made it possible to compare the stands of the sides are useful, that they can serve as a basis for enhancing the level of confidence between the USSR and the USA. An extremely important result of the Geneva forum is the fact that its participants proclaimed in a joint statement that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. Both sides recognised the importance of preventing any war between the USSR and the USSR, whether nuclear or conventional, and pledged themselves that they will not seek to achieve military superiority. And these facts are of principled importance.

The Soviet Union, true to its principled policy of peace, declared and declares in favour of everything positive that has been achieved in Geneva to be developed further, and the sooner, the better. And proceeding from the view that the cardinal task of the present is to avert the threat of nuclear self-destruction, the USSR advances an all-embracing complex of measures blocking all the roads to the arms race, be it in space or on earth, be it the race of nuclear, chemical or conventional weapons. Naturally, we are realists, and we say outright that even though vast work has been carried out in Geneva, the solution of the most important questions connected with the main problem, that of ending the arms race which has swept the world, has not been found. Major differences on principal matters between the USSR and the USA persist.

But noting this fact, we emphasise with full reason another thing: The results of the meeting must be used to speed up the talks on nuclear and space arms on the basis of the joint Soviet-U.S. statement of January 8, 1985, now confirmed at the summit level. It is ever more necessary to achieve such a speeding up since the proposals of both sides have points of contact and open an opportunity of the quest for mutually acceptable solutions on radical reductions of nuclear arms under the condition of a ban on the development of nuclear space arms.

The United States plans connected with the militarisation of space, Washington's so-called Strategic Defence Initiative, represents the main obstacle to the curbing of the arms race. The Soviet and international public, naturally, have not overlooked the fact that certain circles of the USA continue banking on the preparation for "star wars", that since the Geneva meeting attempts to justify that dangerous line have been made by the President of the United States and a number of other representatives of the Washington administration -- The White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan, director of the Arms Control And Disarmament Agency Kenneth Adelman, Advisor to the President Edward Rowney, Under Secretary of Defence Fred Ikle, even though it is more than obvious that such a course can only block the opportunity for terminating the nuclear arms race. And yet we shall hope that the Americans have not had their final say.

A long-term significance of the Geneva meeting can be manifested only in practical deeds, if Washington shows responsibility and readiness to act in the spirit of the joint statement adopted in Geneva. As to the Soviet Union, its allies and friends, they are determined to continue doing their utmost to uphold peace. The international public expects and demands that the positive results of the Geneva meeting should be strengthened and that further advance should be made.

REPORTAGE ON PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS' MEETING

Sokolov Speaks

LD051743 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin, December 5 TASS -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of State and the National Defense Council of the German Democratic Republic, received Wednesday delegates to the regular meeting of the committee of the defense ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-states that was held here.

Speaking on behalf of the party and state leadership of the G.D.R., Erich Honecker highly assessed the activities of the committee of the defense ministers. The latest meeting, he said, will give fresh and fruitful impulses to the further strengthening of unity and solidarity of the socialist community and the deepening of the class alliance and the alliance in arms between the fraternal countries and their armies.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, minister of defense of the U.S.S.R., spoke at the meeting on behalf of the members of the defense ministers' committee. He made note of the heavy responsibility of the joint armed forces in the present international situation that was still tense. The armed forces in close brotherhood-in-arms with the allied armies will continue to do everything necessary to prevent the strategic military balance from being disturbed, the marshal stressed.

Communique Published

PM051600 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 4

["On the Results of the Regular Session of the Warsaw Pact State Defense Ministers Committee" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] A regular session of the Warsaw Pact States Defense Ministers Committee was held 2-5 December 1985 in the GDR capital, Berlin, under the chairmanship of Army General Heinz Kessler, GDR minister of national defense. The defense ministers and commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces and chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states participated in the session's work. The Defense Ministers Committee examined questions relating to the practical activity of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces and adopted corresponding decisions. The session took place in a businesslike atmosphere [obstanovka] and an atmosphere [atmosfera] of friendship and mutual understanding.

41ST CEMA SESSION SET FOR 17 DEC IN MOSCOW

LD060806 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0755 GMT 6 Dec 85

["At the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Dec (TASS) -- The 41st extraordinary session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA] will open in Moscow on 17 December.

In accordance with the agreement reached, the sitting of the session will take place at the level of heads of government of the CEMA member-countries.

REAGAN SPEECH DISGUISES 'UNCONSTRUCTIVE POSITION'

LD051607 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1440 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Washington, 5 Dec (TASS) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan made a speech in Fallston (Maryland) in which he returned again to the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva.

When we set out for the Geneva meeting, R. Reagan said, we were in a realistic mood. "The United States and the Soviet Union are as different from one another as any two countries can be. Our differences are based on totally diverse philosophies, values, and ideals. It is impossible to imagine deeper and more basic differences. For this reason we expected no miracles, but we wanted the talks, if possible, to sow the seeds of hope in our relations, which will perhaps, one fine day, blossom and turn into genuine and lasting peace. The Soviet people have a truly ardent aspiration for peace. I was filled with resolution to ascertain," the head of the White House said, "whether we could begin to settle some of our differences and even come to some agreements in those areas in which we found a common language. And for this reason we had quite a good start."

The head of the U.S. Administration recalled that he had several lengthy meetings with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. "He seemed to me to be a decisive person, but also a person prepared to listen," the President stressed. "He is profoundly attached to the system in which he grew up. He believes in it and puts his trust in it."

The President went on to repeat that "a nuclear war cannot be won, and must never be waged." For this reason, as he put it, he set off for Geneva in order to set out a course of achieving lasting peace. "And although I cannot say that this path is already distinctly seen," he stressed, "M.S. Gorbachev and I agreed to make persistent efforts in thos spheres in the area of arms control in which we found a common language, especially with the aim of achieving radical reductions in nuclear arsenals. We shall continue to discuss divergences in views between us in relation to regional problems."

We will continue, the head of the U.S. Administration said, the dialogue started in Geneva with a view to achieving agreements on cardinal reductions of nuclear arsenals under conditions of their strict observation, in order to help put an end to regional conflicts which carry within them the seeds of more major wars.

R. Reagan admitted that words alone are not sufficient to overcome the existing distrust between the USSR and the United States and get down to effective measures in the area of disarmament. "For this we need something more than mere words; deeds are required of us both in order to show that we really want to get on with each other," he said.

At the same time, the President reaffirmed his adherence to plans for the militarization of space which are called "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) in Washington. This, as is well known, is aimed at ensuring for the United States the possibility of inflicting a first nuclear strike with impunity and it is the main obstacle and barrier on the path to curbing the arms race. He left no doubt the fact that his administration will not make any concessions at all in this area. SDI will not be an "object for haggling" at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons, the President stated. Disguising his unconstructive position on this question, the head of the White House repeated his proposal to "open up" the scientific research laboratories of both countries engaged in scientific space and military research. Since the United States refuses to ban space strike weapons, this path, as is well known, will not lead to preventing an arms race in space, but is basically an invitation to monitor the progress of such a race.

In his speech Reagan tried to accuse the Soviet Union of the striving, as he put it, "to be 'number one' in military terms", attributing to the USSR the policy of the U.S. Administration, aimed at breaking the existing approximate balance and at achieving military superiority. He also noted that the United States "still has not made a decision" regarding the extension of the term of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II Treaty -- one of the barriers to the escalation of the arms race.

The head of the U.S. Administration paid significant attention to the prospects of bilateral exchanges in the sphere of culture, education, science, and technology between the Soviet Union and the United States.

'REVEALING' SPEECH BY REAGAN ASSESSES SUMMIT

OW050955 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1115 GMT 4 Dec 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] In reflecting, together with you, on the results of the Geneva summit, I want to note that neither Moscow nor Washington are lapsing into euphoria, but are realistically assessing these results.

U.S. President Reagan's address in Seattle, Washington, on 2 December this year is revealing in this regard. President Reagan stressed: I set out for Geneva as a first step. I did not expect miracles, but I expected progress, a beginning, the first opportunity to improve relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and I, Reagan added, talked frankly for many hours. I was satisfied with the results of our talks, the U.S. President noted. This was the new beginning that we wanted.

In the same speech, Ronald Reagan cautioned against ignoring problems that exist between the two great powers. He also did not refrain from groundless accusations of expansionism directed at our country. This is the inertia, so to speak, that prevents the Washington administration from understanding the essence of our policy, a policy of peace and mutual cooperation between all countries.

However, the Geneva meeting itself was a most powerful blow to the malicious myth about a Soviet military threat. In reality, the world is threatened by the militaristic ambitions of the United States, which are most strikingly embodied in the "star wars" program.

The Reagan administration does not intend to curtail this program. The plans of developing [sozdaniye] and deploying [ravertyvaniye] space strike weapons is the brainchild of the U.S. military-industrial complex. Going into space is destined to ensure orders for U.S. military concerns for at least the next 30 years, the West German journal SPIEGEL writes. The speed of space militarization is determined by 12 major U.S. military concerns, including Boeing, McDonnell Douglas, Lockheed, Martin Marietta, Rockwell International, and others.

Major U.S. capital, thanks to its power and influence, is striving to firmly program the "star wars" program during President Reagan's stay in the White House and not to permit talks on this issue with the Soviet Union. For major U.S. capital, Spiegel stresses holding talks with Moscow on this program would be an even greater absurdity than, for instance, holding debates on the subject of how to blow up Wall Street.

Therefore, a lnog and difficult struggle lies ahead to prevent the militarization of space. Our country is ready for this struggle.

IMPETUS BEHIND MCFARLANE RESIGNATION EXAMINED

PM060935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "R. McFarlane's Resignation"]

[Text] Washington, December 5 TASS -- Robert McFarlane, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, has tendered his resignation. President Reagan has accepted the resignation and appointed Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter to the post. Poindexter was McFarlane's deputy.

According to the official White House version, Robert McFarlane resigned his post because he intends to "transfer to work in the private sector." However, as local observers emphasized, the resignation was mainly caused by acute differences among the President's closest entourage over a number of key foreign policy issues. The newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST points out, in particular that McFarlane clashed quite often with Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff," over such matters, for example, as the program for the creation of MX missiles and sanctions against the Pretoria regime."

The newspaper does not specify the nature of the contradications, but emphasizes that the assistant to the President for national security affairs began to regard as "intolerable" his working relations with Donald Regan.

Robert McFarlane is the President's third national security adviser to resign his post during the present administration's term of office. Observers also note that this is far from being this year's first resignation by President Reagan's closest staff members. Michael Deaver, the White House deputy chief of staff; David Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget; and Edward Rollins, assistant to the President for political and inter-agent affairs have left the White House this year, mainly by virtue of unceasing and acute internecine struggle. George Keyworth, science adviser to the President, resigns on December 31.

It is believe here that these upheavals and reshuffles cannot but tell on how the Washington administration's policy is and will be developing. It is believed, in particular, that Donald Regan, upon McFarlane's resignation, will gain still more appreciable power and influence in the White House in matters of not only domestic policy, but foreign one as well, which as is being maintained here, he has "long been seeking."

KONDRASHEV DETAILS IMPRESSIONS OF REAGAN INTERVIEW

LD052138 [Editorial Report] Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak at 1900 GMT on 4 December 1985 carries the 45-minute "Open Platform" live phone-in program on questions of Soviet domestic and foreign policy. The unidentified host introduces the guests as "prominent Soviet political commentators and publicists" Professor Arnold Arnoldov, Doctor of Philosophical Sciences at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Philosophy, IZVESTIYA political commentator Stanislav Kondrashev and Soviet television political commentator Lev Voznesenskiy.

Viewers are invited to telephone their questions, which are then read by the host in Czech. The nominated guest then answers in Russian superimposed with a Czech translation.

A number of questions, all of which are put to Stanislav Kondrashev, concern the Geneva summit meeting. Viewers ask why no agreement was reached in Geneva. Kondrashev says that no miracles occurred, the questions were very carefully discussed both at the summit and at previous meetings of advisors and foreign ministers.

The positions of both sides were very varied and the Soviet side says that the main obstacle to agreement was the U.S. space weapons program. He says, however, it must be pointed out that there were positive developments such as the opening of dialogue between the two sides at all levels, and the fact that both sides stated that nuclear war is unacceptable and that neither side is striving for military supremacy over the other. Concerning prevention of the militarization of space and the limitation of strategic arms, he says, the basic results of Geneva will become clear only in the future.

Asked if it is true that the Soviet Union has come to terms with the U.S. "s[illegible] wars" program, as has been suggested in the West, and what would the Soviet Union do if the "star wars" program is implemented, Kondrashev replies that it is completely incorrect that the Soviet Union has come to terms with "star wars." The arms race cannot be ended if it spreads into space. Rather, it will escalate. Strategically, the very attempt to create such a shield in space would fracture the strategic balance and the result would be the spending of millions of rubles and dollars, he concludes.

Konradshev is also asked about his personal impressions of the interview given to Soviet journalists by Ronald Reagan, which he attended. He replies as follows:

"Well, you see, it's like this. Naturally the interview with the President of the United States is, so to speak, for a journalist a fairly unusual experience from both a professional and psychological viewpoint and from that of journalistic work. I myself, for many years now have been interested in the United States. I was a correspondent in New York and in Washington. I lived there for 10 or 11 years. Naturally, I also to a certain extent followed events from Moscow as well and naturally, when I was in the United States, as soon as Reagan became President, I began observing how he works, how he comes over in this sense. As a person who is professionally trained, I can say that we did not find anything new in this area. There were no new discoveries.

"When we arrived, the interview lasted 42 minutes. What was immediately striking? A certain theatrical quality, naturally, of the whole thing. Basically, this is quite common for the United States and its political phenomena, where everything is presented, well, so to speak, in a certain theatrical spirit. Second, if we are to consider the purely outward impression, the President does not look bad for his age, of course. Third, it is natural that during the 42 minutes his views emerged fully, which are very conservative and, of course, very antisocialist and anticommunist. Finally, naturally there is also this impression, and that is, that the President got into certain contradictions with his own viewpoints. Well, for example, precisely on the question of space, and on the question of his beloved Strategic Defense Initiative, he said to us -- and he repeated this many times -- he said that these space weapons will be produced after the nuclear attack weapons are liquidated. He repeated this several times. But after the interview was published in the U.S. press, and not just in the U.S. press, it was pointed out that the U.S. position in fact lies with the parallel development of nuclear attack weapons and so-called space defense weapons.

"Well, eventually it was as though they exposed the President and he himself in the end gave up the position which he declared to us in the interview. He stepped back from it. Naturally, we were left with the impression, an impression, how could I put it, of a man who does not always know, and does not always think out his own political position in advance and does not always announce it completely precisely. But, anyway, this is not a completely new impression because this trait was noticed by journalists quite some time ago. Well, briefly, those are my impressions."

BUDGET SHOWS U.S. PLANS TO 'EXPAND SPYING'

LD052033 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 5 TASS -- By TASS commentator Aleksey Popov:

A draft law on allocations for intelligence in fiscal 1986 has been signed in the White House. According to the document, writes the American CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY, the Defense Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency alone will receive a handsome sum exceeding ten billion dollars. The Central Intelligence Agency will get about two billion dollars -- one-third more than in the previous year.

The signing of the draft law shows that Washington intends to expand spying and subversive activities in various parts of the world. Washington officials do not even conceal their intentions. Highly-placed administration representatives openly call on the U.S. intelligence community to conduct their operations more resolutely and aggressively.

CIA Director William Casey declares in the light of these directives, for instance, at every propitious moment: More money, more manpower, more aggressiveness.

A spy-scare campaign, referring to "the hand of Moscow", is being kindled in order to obtain more money and heighten hysteria. In search for skilled cadres, agents of the CIA and other services swooped down on universities in the United States and many other countries.

More funds and manpower are directed at suppressing national liberation movements, destabilizing governments of which Washington disapproves. Spying and subversive activities in socialist and developing countries are being stepped up. U.S. intelligence services spend more that 100 million dollars a year for an undeclared war against Afghanistan. The sum is to reach 300 million dollars next year. Large sums are spent on keeping Nicaraguan "contras". American intelligence agents directly cooperate with murderers on Afghan and Nicaraguan soil.

Some American intelligence experts justly observe that Washington is in a hurry to return and even improve on the "good old times" of the sixties and seventies when U.S. intelligence agencies enjoyed "broadest opportunities" and were free from congressional control.

UNITA SECRETARY GENERAL VISITS WASHINGTON

PM021521 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "UNITA Boss in Washington"]

[Text] New York, 29 Nov -- While building up its covert operations against Angola, the United States is trying to provide a propaganda cover for its hostile actions.

That is why the United States is playing host to T. Chinguji, boss of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] anti-Angolan grouping, who, on his transatlantic bosses' instruction, has been actively involved in the campaign of lies and slander being whipped up here against the sovereign African country.

U.S.-ISRAELI SPY CASE GENERATES 'SCANDAL'

LD030239 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 2 Dec 85

[From the "International Dairy" program presented by Vladimir Posko with commentary by Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] The exposure of the Israeli special services which conducted espionage against the United States, their closest, so-called strategic ally, has provoked a political scandal in Washington and Tel Aviv. The scandal is escalating since the Israeli Government, as a U.S. State Department spokesman has stated, has not displayed a constructive approach to this question; specifically, it does not wish to fully accept the U.S. charge of espionage. Here is a commentary by political observer Vladimir Tsvetov:

You are quite right in terming what is now taking place in Washington and Tel Aviv a scandal. A scandal is being created by White House and State Department officials. A scandal is being created by members of Congress. They are indignant, as Democratic Senator Moynihan put it, by the ingratitude and perfidy of an ally for which the United States had done so much. Indeed, the Washington authorities have something to be indignant about. Israel, which the United States supplies with weapons and money, advanced military technology, and intelligence materials regarding its near and distant neighbors, was not satisfied with this and recruited a U.S. espionage department official with access to top secret information. That official was arrested outside the Israeli embassy in Washington. A scandal was also created by leaders of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the FBI, when it was discovered who had directly recruited the spy. They turned out to be officials of a special intelligence group within the Israeli Defense Ministry acting with the consent and on the orders of the Israeli Government.

"Wash your fingers before you point to our stains," was Tel Aviv's reply to the scandalized people in Washington, with a reminder that U.S. intelligence had found out that an atomic reactor was concealed in Israel in the guise of a shoe factory. U.S. spies had even discovered the reactor's potential for producing uranium used for the manufacture of nuclear weapons. It is difficult to say how far the strategic allies would have gone in their exposure of one another if CIA chief Helms [as heard] had not intervened. He said espionage by friends against the United States is nothing new and there is no etiquette of espionage activity as there is in a royal court. Espionage is only wrong, Helms reminded the scandal-mongers, if the spies get caught. In other words, let's stop quarreling and let's carry out spying on each other as far as is possible in secret.

The United States is not ceasing to do that, not only against Israel. There is no NATO country against which U.S. secret services have not operated. It must be assumed that the U.S. allies are not lagging behind either. Israel has demonstrated that.

It is dangerous to hide anything from your friends, but it is still more dangerous not to hide anything from them, a past thinker has said. A well-turned phrase which well describes the relations between the United States and other members of the Western alliance.

EGYPTIAN HIGHJACK USED AS 'PRETEXT' FOR 'THREAT'

PM041907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Peresada "Commentator's Column": "Dangerous Intrigues"]

[Text] Cairo -- Using the recent hijacking of the Egyptian aircraft as a pretext, the United States has launched large-scale militarist preparations in the southern Mediterranean area. It is attempting to justify these preparations by "the need to combat terrorism," But they are aimed not against any extremist groupings, but against a sovereign state, the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Despite the fact that Tripoli has resolutely denied claims that Libya was involved in the skyjacking, on orders from Washington the U.S. 6th Fleet and U.S. military bases in the region have been put on combat alert [povyshennaya gotovnost]. A number of ships have approached the Libyan coast and their carrier-based aircraft are carrying out reconnaissance flights along the borders of that country. In other words, with a view to "intimidation" almost the entire U.S. military machine operating in the Mediterranean zone has been put into action. This attests to the fact that Washington is using the incident over the aircraft to try to step up its military presence in the region and to create a threat to the Arab regimes which are pursuing an independent anti-imperialist policy.

Nor can one fail to see that the U.S. militarist intrigues, like the anti-Libyan campaign unleashed in the U.S. press, are aimed at setting the Arab states against each other. Do the Arab neighbors need this? Of course not. On the other hand, across the ocean they obviously want a new seat of war to arise in the region, distracting the Arab peoples from the struggle against their real enemy -- the U.S.-Israeli "strategic alliance."

It is no secret that this aggressive alliance is dangerous to all Arab states, including Egypt, although it has "special relations" with Washington and a "peace treaty" with Tel Aviv. Mention can also be made of the recent attack on Tunis by Israeli aircraft. Yet the United States is now receiving, in an atmosphere of secrecy, an Israeli military delegation which has come to discuss questions of the further expansion of the anti-Arab "strategic cooperation."

All this reaffirms a long-known truth: U.S. policy with respect to the Arab countries is invariably built on kindling differences between them, on weakening them, while at the same time everything is being done to strengthen the Washington and Tel Aviv military bloc aimed at subordinating the Arab world to U.S.-Israeli diktat.

SUMMIT SHOWS NEED FOR 'LIVING TOGETHER'

PM021657 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 30 Nov 85 p 3

[Political observer Yuriy Kornilov "View of Events": "The Great Science of Living Together"]

[Text] Among the many facts reported by the international press during the Geneva meeting was the following: During one of the demonstrations held in Geneva by participants in the U.S. "Peace March" antiwar organization, Chicago teacher (Devilla Rid) and her friends -- to the applause of hundreds of people -- enthusiastically performed in Russian the song "Let There Always Be Sunshine, Let There Always Be a Sky." Is this just a detail? Yes, a detail, but a typical detail and to a certain degree symbolic. To remove the nuclear threat and preserve a clear sky above the planet! This is the will and the demand of millions of the world's people, irrespective of whether they live on the banks of the Potomac, the Moskova, the Thames, the Seine, the Rhine, or the Danube.

The results of the Geneva meeting and the report by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the USSR Supreme Soviet session are the focus of attention of the international public and press. Prominent statesmen, public figures, well-known scientists, and the mass news organs of various countries note that the Soviet Union -- in stepping up to the utmost its peace-loving policy in the broadest range of international relations -- persistently calls for everything to be done to ensure that the forces of militarism and aggression do not prevail and advocates the development of equal, correct, and civilized relations between states. It is stressed that the Geneva meeting was a major political event in international life and that the direct and frank dialogue between Moscow and Washington, which took place during it and which in the current complex situation is of itself a stabilizing factor, was essential. Its results, which have made it possible to precisely compare the sides' positions, are useful and are capable of serving as a basis for increasing the level of trust between the USSR and the United States and exerting a positive influence on changing the planet's political and psychological climate for the better.

The UN Secretary General P. de Cuellar noted he welcomes the spirit of the Soviet-U.S. joint statement, particularly the readiness to seek common ground to resolve existing problems. "The Geneva meeting ended in a good atmosphere," French President F. Mitterrand stated. "The very fact that R. Reagan and M. Gorbachev held a dialogue is evidence of agreement that there should be no war," T. O'Neill, speaker for the U.S. Congress House of Representatives, stressed. "A dialogue which inspires great hopes" is how Italian President F. Cossiga described the results of the Geneva meeting. These and similar comments -- and it is easy to provide more of them -- reflect the new political realities of our day, dictated by the very spirit of the time and the special features of the situation that has taken shape in the world. There are so many Mont Blancs of weapons stockpiled on the planet that, if they were put to use, the very destiny of human civilization would be in jeopardy. The development of events has reached a line at which particularly crucial decisions are required and when it is necessary to take literally every measures to remove the threat of nuclear self-immolation.

An exceptionally important result of the Geneva meeting was the fact that its participants stated in the joint document that nuclear war must never be unleashed and that there could be no victors in it. The acknowledgement by both sides of the importance of averting any war between the USSR and the United States, either nuclear or conventional, and the proposition that they will not strive to secure military superiority are of fundamental significance. But is not the fact that the USSR and U.S. leaders stressed in Geneva the need to improve Soviet-U.S. relations really not of paramount political significance?! After all, these are countries which account for virtually one-half of world industrial production; countries which control the lion's share of the nuclear missile potential; two permanent members of the UN Security Council. All this, of course, does not give the USSR and the United States any additional rights or privileges, but places special responsibility on them for the fate of peace and the prevention of nuclear catastrophe.

Back on the eve of the Geneva summit meeting, the Soviet Union started to create a favorable atmosphere for it, putting forward a comprehensive package of measures to close off all paths for the arms race, whether in space or on earth, whether nuclear, chemical, or conventional weapons.

We favor a total ban on space strike weapons, because their emergence could turn the present strategic balance into strategic chaos, trigger off a feverish arms race in all directions, and undermine one of the most important bases for limiting it -- the ABM Treaty. Our country proposes further, given a total ban on space strike means, to reduce by 50 percent all existing USSR and U.S. nuclear means capable of reaching each other's territory and to limit the overall number of nuclear charges for them to a ceiling of 6,000 for each side.

Of course, all this is by no means the ultimate goal: The Soviet Union is ready to go further still, right up to the complete destruction of nuclear weapons.

Of course, we are realists and we say bluntly that, although tremendous work was done in Geneva, this meeting did not manage to find solutions to the most important questions connected with the key task of today -- halting the arms race -- and major differences still remain on fundamental questions between the USSR and the United States. But, while stating this fact, we have every ground for stating something else too: The clearing of obstacles in the way of improving the international climate has started and this positive process -- so the international public hopes and believes -- will be continued. The Soviet Union has always believed and still believes -- and this was particularly stressed at the recent CPSU Central Committee Politburo session -- that the meeting's results must be used to accelerate the talks on nuclear and space weapons on the basis of the Soviet-U.S. joint statement of 8 January 1985, now confirmed at the highest level. This principled, consistent, and, at the same time, dynamic line of continuing dialogue on the key problem of today is actively welcomed by the international public.

Yes, the outcome of the Geneva meeting was welcomed by all who are aware that in our nuclear-space era -- when it is a question not just of the confrontation between two social systems, but of the choice between survival and mutual destruction -- a new approach is needed, with a new look at many aspects of foreign policy. But there was a different, directly opposite reaction to the meeting in the camp of the militarists, the military-industrial complex bosses who make billions producing instruments of death and destruction. Right-wing Republican Party figures and influential representatives of the "war hawks'" headquarters, the Pentagon, obsessed by their insatiable imperial ambitions, have joined ranks with the "weapon kings." As is known, on the eve of the Geneva meeting Pentagon chief C. Weinberger sent the White House incumbent a letter in which, essentially trying to arrange for the summit meeting to be sabotaged, he recommended that he adopt a "firm stance" at the Geneva talks and not agree to any arms control measures that would jeopardize U.S. military programs. Now the Weinberger types are trying to utilize the very fact of the talks as a justification and cover for the arms race, attempting to neutralize the content of the Geneva meeting, and continuing to entertain illusory expectations that the United States will be able to secure military superiority by "outflanking" the USSR in electronics and computers. In Washington one still hears pronouncements aimed at legitimizing the creation [sozdaniye] of space strike weapons, although it is patently obvious that this course can only block any possibility of halting the nuclear arms race.

One of the fundamental axioms of politics is that all words and all statements are verified by practice; the long-term significance of the Geneva meeting will only be revealed, of course, in concrete, practical deeds. Time will tell what flesh the leaders of the Washington administration can put on their statements about "devotion to peace and arms control" and what value can be placed on their assurances that the United States will not seek military superiority. As for the Soviet Union and its allies and friends, they are fully determined to continue to do everything to uphold and strengthen peace on the basis that, although the needle of the international political barometer is not yet pointing to "fair," it is more obvious today than ever before that it is possible and so necessary, in collaboration with the United States and other countries, to prevent that needle from moving toward the fateful "stormy" mark. "There is no denying that the differences between us are enormous," M.S. Gorbachev said at the USSR Supreme Soviet session. "But in today's world our interconnections and interdependence are just as great. The acute nature of the current situation leaves the USSR and U.S. leaders and the USSR and U.S. peoples no alternative but to master the great science of living together."

AUCCTU SECRETARY DISCUSSES LETTER TO REAGAN

LD152133 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 15 TASS -- "In recent years, the American trade unions have been a target of massive pressure by the corporations, the administration, the legislative and judicial organs, the police and the mass media," Kazimeras Matskyavichyus, secretary of the USSR Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU), said here. He was addressing a press-conference today in connection with the publication of an open letter from AUCCTU to U.S. President Ronald Reagan expressing concern over the infringement upon the rights of the working people in the USA.

AUCCTU has been forced to send this letter by mail, since "all efforts to get consent from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow that our representatives be received for handing in the letter addressed to the President, have been in vain", Matskyavichyus stressed.

Characterising the situation in the trade union movement of the USA, the AUCCTU secretary recalled the countless restrictive and prohibitive laws binding the working class movement of that country hand and foot.

"On these days, Congress committees are examining the draft of a change in the known Hobbs Law providing for instituting criminal proceedings against strikers charged with 'acts of violence' during picketing. The so-called first 'Senate bill' incorporating the most reactionary provisions of all the laws adopted earlier is also being examined for its adoption. The idea is being hatched of railroading through the Congress a special law for the trade unions, which, if adopted, will strip the trade unions of all of their most important rights".

"After Reagan came to power, the National Labour Relations Board has turned into an anti-trade union instrument," Matskyavichyus pointed out. "Thus this administration has allowed the companies to close down their businesses and transfer orders to areas with cheaper manpower, for example, the southern ones, where the trade union membership is still quite low. The companies take advantage of this decision to blackmail the trade unions and wrest from them concessions on contracts."

The leaders of the Soviet trade unions, lawyers, sociologists and historians, who attended the press-conference, pointed out that to suppress the strikes, the authorities and the companies have recourse to legal bans, arrests and fines imposed on trade unions. Thus, the strikes of transport workers, teachers, medical personnel and the personnel of the Pan-American air company, have been suppressed with the assistance of courts in recent years. The police and detachments of the National Guards are broadly used in the struggle against strikers and trade unions. The monopolies are not above unlawful methods, including provocations, threats, payoffs, blackmail and the services of the Mafia. One of the most widespread and effective methods is the sacking of trade unions activists. According to one of the Congress subcommittees, every twentieth person declaring for the establishment of trade union is sacked.

Matskyavichus deplored that the Soviet trade union figures are denied by the American authorities the opportunity to meet American working people on their soil. "Over the recent 30 years, the U.S. State Department has systematically denied, referring to the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act of 1952, entry visas to representatives of the Soviet working people and trade unions, who were officially invited by various American trade unions, bars them from the country even in the instances when they are invited for multilateral international events held in the USA under the auspices of the U.N. and of other international organisations."

In conclusion the AUCCTU secretary recalled Ronald Reagan's statements about the need for broadening communication and contacts, and expressed the wish that they should not remain just words but signal readiness for such practical actions that would lead to removing artificial barriers in the way of Soviet-American trade union exchanges. "The development of ties between the working people of the USSR and the USA and their trade union organisations would contribute towards a better mutual understanding between our peoples and, consequently, to strengthen peace", Matskyavichyus said.

U.S. 'CONNIVES' WITH A-BOMB COMPONENT SMUGGLERS

PM031030 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Unpunished Crimes"]

[Text] The group of people in the United States connected with nuclear weapons have acquired new members. Thieves and smugglers...have now joined the physicists, industrialists, politicians, and generals.

In recent years, THE WASHINGTON POST notes, the theft and illegal export from the United States of materials and devices used in the manufacture of atomic bombs have become "fashionable" crimes. In the view of Leonard Spector, a leading U.S. specialist on questions of nuclear weapons proliferation, they have even become the "main violators" of the system of international efforts designed to prevent an increase in the number of countries possessing nuclear weapons. The secret access to nuclear explosive devices enjoyed by Israel, South Africa, and Pakistan is the "classic" example of this, in his opinion. A significant amount of the materials and mechanisms needed for them has been secretly purchased in the United States. As a result, L. Spector claims, those three countries either already have nuclear weapons or are ready to begin producing them at any time.

The criminals, as members of this exclusive group, naturally enjoy certain privileges. The judiciary has displayed "striking" indulgence toward them, in L. Spector's words. It dealt with "nuclear" thieves and smugglers four times last year and "punished" them with a ludicrous total of 15 months' imprisonment and small fines. The reason for such "outrageous leniency," to use THE WASHINGTON POST's words, is obvious. The U.S. Administration effectively closes its eyes to the illegal deals and intrigues when the arming of their "strategic allies" is concerned. It shares their intention to use weapons of mass destruction as a means of blackmailing neighboring states.

The White House finds this expansion of the "nuclear group" convenient. We, they say, are not responsible for the proliferation of nuclear weapons, address yourself to the underworld bosses. But the fact that Washington is conniving to promote the ambitions of all kinds of expansionists in secret does not absolve it from responsibility for increasing the nuclear threat.

SOVIET JOURNALISTS DEPLORE NEW JAPANESE 'MILITARISM'

PM281007 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Nov 85 Second Edition p

[Captain 2d Rank V. Kuzar article under the rubric "From the Travel Notebook": "Nine Days in Japan" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Nagasaki, Moscow -- A delegation of the USSR Journalists Union has visited the Land of the Rising Sun. Our special correspondent was also part of it. We are publishing his notes.

Questions of strengthening peace and eliminating the danger of nuclear war were the central topic of the "round-table" discussion between Soviet and Japanese journalists. This was held on the eve of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, and naturally our attention was riveted on it. The Japanese delegates fittingly assessed the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, including the latest Soviet proposals to curb the nuclear arms race and prevent the militarization of space. S. Komoto, member of the editorial board of the newspaper CHUNICHI SHIMBUN, for example, said that the Soviet Union has done much to achieve positive results at the Geneva meeting, and now people of good will expect the same from the United States. At the same time the well-known Japanese journalist M. Takahashi and other colleagues of his expressed doubts that Washington would abandon its "star wars" plans, which are condemned by most Japanese.

Today the first results of the Geneva meeting are already known. Although specific problems of arms limitation and reduction were not resolved in Geneva, the great importance of the meeting lies in the fact that it confirms the Soviet-U.S. accord reached in January 1985 on the need to seek ways to prevent an arms race in space and halt it on earth. There still remains a tremendous struggle to eliminate the threat of the thermonuclear catastrophe. And peace supporters must redouble and triple their efforts to achieve this.

During the "round-table" discussions, our collocutors very frequently voiced the following thought: In today's world everything is determined by the Soviet Union and the United States and, they said, we Japanese do not see what role we can play in the dispute between the two great powers. Indeed, relations between the USSR and the United States does not have a great influence on the world process. However, a passive stance, the stance of a detached observer does not suit Japan at all. Today it accounts for 10 percent of world industrial production and its weight in the military-political alliance with the United States is growing. If Japan said anything against Washington's militarist plans, the U.S. Administration would certainly have to think about its next moves. Instead of this Y. Nakasone's government prefers to treat the sinister plans of its formidable ally "with understanding."

Of course, in our conversations we could not pass over Soviet-Japanese relations. The Japanese not only displayed heightened interest in them, but virtually with one voice expressed hopes for the improvement of links between the two countries. They linked their optimism with the recent activation of scientific and cultural exchange and business contacts, and also with the resolution of the question of the visit to Japan in the near future of USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze. At the same time many people in Japan see the cause of the existing difficulties in Soviet-Japanese relations in the so-called "northern territories problem." But, as known, this boils down to making illegitimate territorial claims on the USSR.

While bringing this far-fetched problem to the forefront, the Japanese are reluctant to note that our mutual understanding is being disturbed primarily by the anti-Soviet policy of Japan's ruling circles, the growth of the U.S. military presence on Japanese soil, and the activation of the forces of militarism and revanchism in the country.

"Do not depict the Japanese as militarists," S. Nishioka, observer of the newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN, said in conversation with me. In answer to my unspoken question he explained that KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes about military preparations in Japan too frequently and pointedly, in his opinion.

No. We do not identify the entire Japan people with those militarist circles which are dragging the country into the quagmire of aggressive preparations. We know that around 420 Japanese cities and villages and also 5 prefectures have declared themselves nuclear weapon-free areas. We know that mass demonstrations and popular manifestations against war and armaments do not cease even for a day in Japan. But we cannot fail to observe the rebirth of Japanese militarism. Especially because today we should be talking not about any tendencies there but about the realities of that process in the life of Japanese society.

On 27 October a big military parade to mark the latest anniversary of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" was held in Tokyo. The television paid considerable attention to this show of military might, and we had the opportunity to obtain at first hand, as they say, information about what constitutes the Japanese Armed Forces. Motorized infantry sub-units stepped out in orderly ranks, wheeled armored vehicles and powerful field guns rumbled by, and tanks and missile launchers trundled across the parade ground...No, all this might is not intended for defense, as the mass media close to the ruling circles allege. The "Self-Defense Forces" have been transformed into a modern, regular army with a vividly pronounced aggressive potential.

Just one example. When the first F-4EJ fighters began to enter the armory of the Japanese air force, the extra fuel containers needed for bombing missions and the bomb-sites were removed from them by decision of parliament. Thus, the parliamentarians wished to stress the defensive purpose of these weapons. Today the Japanese air force is equipped with F-15 fighters capable of tackling the most varied combat tasks, including inflicting missile-bomb strikes at great distances. What is more, the possibilities of acquiring other planes too, including nuclear weapon delivery vehicles, are being discussed.

Addressing the parade, Prime Minister Y. Nakasone once more declared that his government will further increase the combat might of the "Self-Defense Forces." And these are not simply words. Behind them lies a concrete program for creating the material base for conducting aggressive combat operations at the farthest possible distance from Japanese territory.

At the same time the indoctrination of the population in the militarist spirit is being intensified. The main emphasis here is being placed on fanning the myth about the "Soviet threat." Attempts were repeatedly made to convince us that the Japanese allegedly do not believe in the existence of such a threat. This is certainly true in actual fact. But something else is also obvious. The champions of Japan's militarization are making the anti-Soviet campaign the cornerstone of their policy. Speaking of this M. Ishibashi, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party Central Executive Committee, said very graphically: "It is virtually according to the saying -- there are days when the crow does not caw, but there is no day when people do not crow about the Soviet threat.'"

Or take Prime Minister Y. Nakasone's visit to the Yasukuni Shrine, where Japanese war criminals are buried. The world public rightly viewed this action as a manifestation of militarism. Meeting with I. Hatoyama, an influential figure in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, we naturally inquired what sparked off this visit and what his attitude was about it. We did not receive a precise reply, although Hatoyama did stress that, in his opinion, the prime minister should not have gone to the shrine. But then B. Hara, another parliamentarian from that party taking part in the conversation, was more direct. Without any embarrassment, he compared the Yasukuni Shrine -- with the Piskarevskiy cemetery in Leningrad.

I did not like to believe that such blasphemous views are held by a majority of the Liberal Democratic Party. But it is an indisputable fact that militarism and anti-Sovietism are inherent in its leadership. Back in Moscow, preparing this material for the press, I learned that the Liberal Democratic Party government favors a change in the antiwar clauses of the country's constitution. Without any doubt, the aim of this revision is the accelerated remilitarization of Japan. Apparently, the lessons of the past have taught nothing to those who today are advocating the country's armament.

In this connection, one involuntarily arrives at the idea of gathering together all the contemporary "hawks" -- Japanese, Pentagonites, and other Natoites -- taking them to Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Let them appear there, before the victims who died and those still living. Before those who bore untold sufferings and who are forced to suffer further because of the adventurism of the then pretenders to world domination. Perhaps this manmade evil, which killed hundreds and thousands of humans in a matter of seconds, will force the present "controllers" of the peoples' destinies to shudder and think about their own future.

I flew to Nagasaki with a peculiar feeling. At first sight this charming coastal city forced me to even doubt that 40 years ago the most terrible tradegy ever to occur on earth was played out here. But no, there is the public garden with the black obelisk erected at the epicenter of the nuclear explosion, and these is the Peace Park with the sculptures man who points upward with his right hand to the source of the sinister death, with his left hand outstretched over the earth in an attempt to protect everything living from that death. We also visited the museum where evidence of the barbarous bombing is collected. It is impossible to look without emotion at the museum exhibits which seem to scream out with pain -- photographs, various collected items, clothing, everything that recalls the scandalous crime against humanity.

"The eyes are dimmed with tears," a Japanese youth said when we asked him to share his impressions of the museum.

But tears must not prevent us from seeing that nuclear tests are being continued and new, more monstrous instruments of death are being created. And that the initiator and inspirer of this process is once again the United States, which was the first to use nuclear weapons. Unfortunately, our youth -- representative of the only country in the world to have been subjected to nuclear bombing -- has still not defined his attitude to the U.S. criminal actions. And that is disturbing.

Of course, not everybody in Japan is so politically short-sighted. "We see Nagasaki's mission as to appeal for a stepping up of the struggle against nuclear weapons," city Mayor H. Motoshima told us. The municipality is doing a lot to prevent the specter of nuclear nightmare from hanging over the world. It sends protests about every new nuclear explosion and organizes various international actions.

This year delegations from 65 cities from 22 countries came to an international conference in Nagasaki on banning nuclear weapons. The conference participants highly appraised and supported the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions. In brief, Nagasaki is alive and fighting. It cannot be otherwise. History has entrusted the city with a special mission: It must be the last to experience the horror of a nuclear bombing.

The whole 10 days of our stay in Japan flew past like a single day. But the process of mutual acquaintance is not so short-lived. And I would like to believe that the meetings, conversations, and dialogues which took place in Japan will make their own, albeit small, contribution to strengthening trust between the two peoples and to organizing good-neighborly relations.

DPRK TRADE UNION LEADER VIEWS TIES WITH USSR

PM041103 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Nov 85 p 3

[Interview with (Kam Chon Pkhal), deputy chairman of the Korean United Trade Union Central Committee, by TASS correspondent A. Zhevin: "In the Working People's Interests"]

[Excerpts] Pyongyang -- "To mobilize the DPRK working people to new achievements in socialist creation and to strengthen solidarity with the international workers and trade union movement in the struggle for peace on the planet -- these are the chief tasks which Korea's United Trade Unions [KUTU] Are resolving at the present stage," (Kan Chon Pkhal), deputy chairman of the KUTU Central Committe, said in an interview with the TASS correspondent. The KUTU is a member of the WFTU maintains contacts with trade union organizations in more than 100 countries. With Soviet trade unions above all. We value the traditional Soviet-Korean friendship and approve the Workers Party of Korea's policy of further strengthening and developing it. DPRK working people see Soviet people as their class brothers and reliable allies and are profoundly grateful to them for their assistance in liberating Korea from foreign oppression and in the subsequent struggle to build a new society. Korea's trade unions actively support the Soviet people's struggle to remove the threat of nuclear catastrophe and for peace throughout the world and welcome the proposals of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, aimed at achieving these goals. The KUTU advocates the further broadening of cooperation with Soviet trade unions and will make efforts to strengthen and develop it.

AUCCTU GREETS DPRK TU'S ON ANNIVERSARY

PM031701 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Nov 85 p 1

[TASS report: "Cordial Congratulations"]

[Text] The AUCCTU has sent the working people and trade unions of the DPRK fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on the portentous jubilee -- the 40th anniversary of the formation of Korea's United Trade Unions. Soviet trade unions, the telegram reads, firmly following the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will continue to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the working people and trade unions of the USSR and the DPRK in every possible way and support the Korean people's struggle for the country's reunification without foreign interference.

BYABOV STOPOVER, TALKS WITH INDIAN OFFICIALS

LD051120 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] New Delhi, December 5 TASS -- Yakov Ryabov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., made a stopover here en route home from the Lao People's Democratic Republic. During a brief stay in the Indian captial Yakov Ryabov had meetings with Krishna Chandra Pant, India's minister of state for steel and mines, Vasant P. Sathe, minister of energy, and Kocheril Roman Narayan, minister of state for external affairs. The sides discussed relations between the U.S.S.R. and India, and certain international problems. Ambassador of the U.S.S.R. in India Vassiliy Rykov was present at the meetings.

INDIA'S GANDHI ON PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR PROGRAM

LD290728 Moscow TASS in English 0638 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, November 29 TASS -- Pakistan receives aid from abroad in implementing its ambitious nuclear programme which can bring about the creation of nuclear weapons, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India, said in an interview with the Japanese radio broadcasting corporation NHK. He said that Islamabad already now has the potentiality to enrich uranium, which is a step towards developing nuclear weapons. India does not develop and does not intend to create nuclear armaments, Rajiv Gandhi stressed. We firmly stand for peaceful uses of the atomic energy, the prime minister underscored.

NEPESOV COMMENTARY ON PAKISTAN' NUCLEAR PROGRAM

PM031954 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 30 Nov 85 p 3

[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA international observer M. Nepesov article: "At Danger Level"]

[Text] Everyone, even people who have little to do with technology, knows that a manometer is an instrument measuring the pressure of gases and vapors. And everyone is well aware that when a manometer's neddle begins to flicker and approach the red band, it is time to take urgent precautionary measures. Otherwise disaster is unavoidable...

Something similar is currently happening in the Hindustan subcontinent or, to be more precise, in Pakistan. The only difference is that the manometer there is not a conventional one, but a nuclear one. And its needle is approaching the critical mark at an increasingly fast pace. There are many signs indicating that this country's military rulers, purposefully implementing a program for the creation of their own nuclear weapons, have reached a most dangerous point. All realistically minded figures and press organs, both in Hindustan and beyond its borders, are drawing attention to this fact with legitimate alarm. Indian Prime Minister R. Gandhi recently declared that he has irrefutable proof that Pakistan is creating a nuclear bomb. "Authoritative specialists are almost certain that Pakistan is on the threshold of creating its own nuclear bomb, or that it even has it," according to T. Brokaw, commentator for the American NBC-TV.

Without going in any particular detail into the history of the creation of Pakistan's nuclear weapon, let us only recall last year's arrest of an "entrepreneur" from Islamabad, (Nazir Akhmad Waid) by name, in the United States.

He was arrested while attempting to ship to his country a consignment of 50 krytrons, miniature electronic devices (see the photograph) [the paper carries a 1-inch by 2-inch photograph, attributed to TIME magazine showing a device with four wires at one end] used for the trigger mechanism of nuclear weapons.

These "tubes," which produce a certain quantity of electric current in millionths of a second, in other words ensure the accurate calculation of time, cannot be produced by just any old firm, in Pakistan or anywhere else. Even in the United States, krytrons are produced exclusively by just one company -- I. G. and G. (in Wellesley, Massachusetts). The relays can be exported only under special license from the U.S. Department of State. It is not known where and how the krytrons were obtained by the Pakistanis, who, of course, had no such license.

Shortly before the krytron operation, key components for the manufacture of nuclear weapons, purchased from leading U.S. corporations like General Electric, Motorola, and Westinghouse Electric, were shipped to Pakistan via Canada.

Even before that, Pakistani agents in various Western European countries secretly made massive purchases of necessary materials, various instruments, and superstrength metals. A powerful nuclear complex was built in Kahuta, near Islamabad, without any particular ballyhoo or publicity.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, the newspaper of U.S. business circles, drew the conclusion that "Pakistan has managed to utilize the technical experience and equipment of almost all industrially developed countries in the West." It would be more accurate to say that Pakistan did not manage, but was helped and allowed to utilize it. After all, the very same krytrons which were confiscated from (Waid) last year and whose export requires mandatory department of state sanction sooner or later found their way to Kahuta, where work is in progress on the creation of nuclear mass destruction weapons. Furthermore, they have already been used to carry out a test of a trigger mechanism. It must be also added that over the last 10 months Pakistan has suddenly commissioned 2 plants for the production of enriched uranium. The equipment for these plants was purchased in Britain and the FRG.

It is not clear from this that the West's irresponsible connivance has meant that a nuclear abscess has appeared and is growing uncontrollably in Hindustan. In this connection, local observers strongly emphasize the steadily strengthening U.S.-Pakistani militarist alliance. The United States has already supplied Pakistan with weapons and combat equipment worth $3.2 billion. This includes 40 F-16 fighters bombers, which are capable of delivering nuclear weapons.

The Pakistani military regime recently received assurances from the Washington administration that the United States will continue to provide financial and economic support. Islamabad counts on receiving a total of $6.5 billion of U.S. military aid in 1987-1993. Bombay's well-informed weekly BLITZ claims that a secret military-political agreement exists between the United States and Pakistan. According to this agreement, Washington has agreed, in exchange for Islamabad's promise to "represent the interests" of the United States in southern and southwest Asia, to assist in every way the implementation of the Pakistani rulers' militarist ambitions, including their desire to obtain their own nuclear bomb. This opinion may not be far from the truth. It is, after all well known that Pakistan is eagerly allowing its territory to be used by Afghan counterrevolutionaries, who are maintained by the United States in 120 camps there. Dozens of U.S. advisers leading the actions of dushman gangs have infiltrated into democratic Afghanistan across the Pakistani border.

The U.S. Administration's disregard for the interests of peace and the peoples' security for the sake of attaining selfish immediate advantages in various parts of the globe -- like southern and southwest Asia in this instance -- could be costly. Especially in view of the fact that, to judge by everything, similar problems have been considered by the White House on several occasions. It was no accident that in one of his recent interviews with the BBC President Reagan noted: "There is always the possibility of a madman appearing and, as I have already said, it is impossible to destroy information about the creation of these weapons (nuclear weapons -- M.N.), which could fall into the hands of maniacs."

Information about the production of nuclear weapons may not be destroyed, but some trouble must be taken -- and this is simply essential -- to ensure that this information, like the technology itself, does not fall into irresponsible hands.

SOVIET POSITION ON AFGHAN SETTLEMENT RESTATED

PM041623 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Bolshakov "Commentator's Column": "Dushmans' Patrons"]

[Text] The American magazine TIME recently published a report that U.S. aid to the Afghan dushmans will total $470 million in the current fiscal year, and not $250 million, as claimed earlier.

A huge sum. Regardless of its preciseness, Washington's both covert and overt subsidizing of the Afghan counterrevolution has long been an open secret. People on the other side of the ocean do not hide their sympathies for the dushmans, and their leaders are received at the White House and the State Department, not to mention the CIA, whose headquarters at Langley are adorned with Afghan carpets presented by the dushmans "as a token of gratitude" to CIA chief W. Casey.

Washington has proclaimed the bandits who perpetrate monstrous atrocities against the DRA's peaceful population to be "freedom fighters." From important U.S. and international rostrums official U.S. spokesmen declare their support for the dushmans in their bloody war against the DRA people and government.

Of course, this support is given not just verbally. Making use of the present Pakistani regime's dependence on U.S. military and economic aid, the U.S. special services in contact with the corresponding components of NATO and of other allied countries have turned the Pakistani provinces bordering on the DRA into a bridgehead from which open aggression is waged against Afghanistan. Loads containing weapons, including missile equipment, mines, and explosives for acts of sabotage and terrorism, are delivered there every day.

Washington stubbornly declares that it advocates the speediest resolution of the "Afghan problem." It has even included it as one of the first "regional problems" which it claims are complicating the international situation. But if this is so, why is Washington providing the dushmans with new resources -- in other words, pouring oil on the flames -- at just the time when Kabul has expressed readiness for broad nationwide cooperation in the interests of the whole people and of national reconciliation?

No, this is not the way to a peace settlement. But if Washington were to cease interfering in DRA affairs, peace would quickly be restored in that country, and its independence and nonalignment would be guaranteed. The question of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the DRA would also thereby be resolved. The USSR is prepared to do everything in its power to regularize the situation in and around Afghanistan insofar as the international aspects of this problem, not affecting the DRA Government's sovereignty, are concerned. The United States has been told this clearly. The ball is now in its court. The outcome depends on its readiness to cease without delay all interference in DRA affairs.

SOVIET ENGAGEMENT WITH DUSHMANS REPORTED

PM041027 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 3 December 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,300-word Afghanistan-datelined dispatch entitled "Night Assault" by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Major N. Burbyga. It describes the progress of Captain Marzoyev's company up a snow-capped mountain pass "to cut off the retreat across the border of bandits" who had allegedly, while "disguised in Soviet and Afghan military uniform, shot 56 civilians in the region of the Chah-e Baluch Spring." The reporter outlines the soldiers' qualities and concludes by saying that "the officers and men passed the test of their combat maturity."

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS DRA TREATY ANNIVERSARY

PM051131 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] The Treaty on Friendship, Good-Neighborliness, and Cooperation Between the USSR and the DRA was an act which further deepened the international fraternity, solidarity, and multifaceted cooperation between the two countries' peoples. This was noted at a public meeting in Moscow 3 December to mark the 7th anniversary of the signing of the document.

The speakers stressed that the treaty is a reliable instrument of the struggle for peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world and the cause of protecting the DRA's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

H. Mangal, DRA ambassador to the USSR, stated that the Afghan people are fully determined to defend the gains of the April Revolution, which brought their motherland real independence and social progress. Afghanistan's successes in economic and cultural development would have been impossible without the all-around assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

RYABOV VISITS VIENTIANE EXHIBIT, LAYS WREATH

PM040859 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Laos' Guests"]

[Text] Vientiane, 2 Dec -- A Soviet party and state delegation headed by Ya.P. Ryabov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which is in Laos, visited an international fair and exhibition organized to mark the 10th anniversary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, in which the Soviet Union is taking part.

The Soviet guests visited the construction sites of a hospital and polytechnical school in Vientiane which are Soviet-Lao economic cooperation projects. There were conversations with Soviet specialists working here.

The Soviet delegation laid a wreath at the monument to fallen fighters for the revolution.

U.S. TO BOLSTER MILITARY PRESENCE IN PHILIPPINES

LD060730 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Washington, December 6 TASS -- Addressing congressional hearings on Thursday, James Kelly, deputy assistant secretary of defense, stated Washington's intention to bolster its military presence on the Philippines. According to him, the U.S. Subic Bay Naval Base on the Philippines is the largest and most important base outside the United States. The Clark Field air force Base, according to the Pentagon spokesman, is no less important. Both facilities, he continued, contribute to the fulfilment of extensive U.S. commitments throughout Asia and in this sense the geostrategic situation of the Philippines is peerless.

PHILIPPINE UNREST, ELECTIONS, U.S. ROLE EXAMINED

OW050915 Moscow Television Service in Russian 115 GMT 4 Dec 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Washington is intently following the development of events in the Philippines, where an acute political struggle is being waged between supporters of the current president, Marcos, and quite a large opposition.

According to reports of the Japanese television company NHK, concern is growing in the U.S. Congress about the Philippines becoming another Iran for the United States. U.S. politicians and generals do have something to worry about: The United States has two large military bases in the Philippines. The 13th Air Force is deployed at Clark air base, and the naval base in Subic Bay supports the U.S. 7th Fleet, which plies the waters of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The lease on these bases expires in 1991. A few days ago, President Marcos stated that he supports an extension of the agreement allowing the U.S. military bases to remain in the country. On the contrary, the opposition advocates dismantling the U.S. bases when the validity of the agreement expires.

This is the external aspect of the events occurring in the Philippines. The internal aspect is closely related to it. In recent months, the situation in the country has sharply worsened. It all began when opposition leader Benigno Aquino was killed at the Manila Airport on 21 August 1983, literally moments after he returned home from exile in the United States. According to what military authorities claim, he was shot by a lone assassin, who in turn was eliminated by security service agents at the scene of the crime. However, despite this version put forward by the Philippine military, opposition forces in the Philippines are convinced of the complicity of representatives of the Armed Forces Supreme Command in this operation.

The Philippine Government ordered an investigation into the circumstances of Senator Aquino's death. Chief of General Staff General Ver and other Army officers were temporarily suspended from their duties. A commission created in this connection worked for a number of months and reached the conclusion that Aquino was removed as a result of a conspiracy in which a number of military servicemen took part. However, a specially created court did not support this version and confirmed the version that Aquino was shot by a lone assassin who was not connected with the Philippine military leaders. President Marcos reinstated Gen Ver to the post of chief of General Staff, and the remaining 25 people accused in a conspiracy against Aquino were acquitted together with him.

However, the opposition is not satisfied with this decision. An opposition alliance was formed recently, which stated that it intends to nominate opposition leader Aquino's widow as a candidate for the upcoming early presidential elections at the beginning of February next year.

The election campaign in the Philippines has essentially already begun. President Marcos signed draft legislation, which was earlier passed by the National Assembly, or parliament, on holding early elections for president and vice president of the country on 7 February 1986. According to a report from a correspondent of the ABC television company in Manila, the Mrs Aquino for President movement has gathered more than 1 million signatures in support of its call. However, there is no total unity in the ranks of the opposition. Among the candidates for the post of president is another person, former Senator Laurel, who has solid political experience. Supporters of President Marcos figure that the difficulties facing the opposition increase his chances of victory in the upcoming elections.

The political struggle in the Philippines is heating up. Certain U.S. circles who are worried about the fate of U.S. military bases in the country -- Subic Bay and Clark -- which are the largest in Asia, are increasingly and more actively interfering in this struggle.

U.S. 'THREAT,' AGAINST NEW ZEALAND NOTED

LD051343 Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Canberra, December 5 TASS -- New Zealand's Prime Minister David Lange, speaking in Wellington, expressed confidence that a bill which bars nuclear-armed ships from New Zealand ports would be approved by the country's parliament shortly. Responding to Washington's brutal attempts to exert pressure on New Zealand, he added that his country would not be exposed to any new dangers if the United States scraps its defence responsibilities with respect to New Zealand.

Paul Wolfowitz, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific Affairs, issued another threat against Wellington. He said that the move by the New Zealand parliament to pass the anti-nuclear bill might have serious consequences. Washington is worried with the prospect of losing its outposts in that part of the Pacific Ocean.

Besides New Zealand's non-compliance calls into question the very existence of the ANZUS bloc incorporating the United States, Australia and New Zealand.

The New Zealand Administration is also apprehensive that other U.S. allies, for instance, Japan, where the anti-nuclear movement is gaining in scope, may follow the example of New Zealand. Last summer, thirteen states, who attended the session of South Pacific countries' forum, proclaimed their region a nuclear-weapon free zone.

The United States is busy building up pressure on Wellington. It puts into play threats of economic sanctions and undisguised political blackmail. However, the New Zealand Labour Government firmly abides by its commitments to voters. Assumed at the 1984 elections. According to REUTER, public opinion polls show that New Zealanders support unreservedly the anti-nuclear course.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives, Met by Shevardnadze

LD051216 Moscow TASS in English 1159 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 5 TASS -- Foreign Minister of Poland Marian Orzechowski, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, arrived here today for an official friendship visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

He was met at the airport by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

PAP Report on Talks

LD052144 Warsaw PAP in English 2032 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, Dec. 5 -- Alternate member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski arrived here today for an official friendly visit at the invitation from the Soviet Government.

In the afternoon the heads of Polish and Soviet diplomacy started their talks on key problems of the current international situation marked by complexity.

In this context, they stressed the great importance of the recent Soviet-American summit in Geneva. The Polish side expressed its full support for the standpoint taken by Mikhail Gorbachev during his talks with Ronald Reagan, and for USSR's peace initiatives. The sides examined the state and prospects of Polish-Soviet cooperation in all the fields, with particular attention given to cooperation of diplomatic and consular services of the two countries in the struggle for peace and detente.

They stressed a big importance of implementation of the (?long-range) programs on economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Poland and the USSR [words indistinct] which was signed in 1984 by the leaders of the two countries.

The statesmen also emphasized the leading role of the inter-party cooperation in the whole of the Polish-Soviet relations. They noted a further progress and big possibilities of deepening the cooperation in all the fields. The talks will continue tomorrow.

KULIKOV, GDR'S HONECKER HOLD TALKS IN BERLIN

LD051723 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin, December 5 TASS -- General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic Erich Honecker received here today the commander-in-chief of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov.

Viktor Kulikov informed the GDR leader about fruitful cooperation between the fraternal armies in the process of political, operational and combat training directed at ensuring their constant, high combat readiness.

Erich Honecker confirmed that the GDR will continue to make its contribution to the cause of the all-round consolidation of socialism, defence of its gains and strengthening of peace.

KULIKOV PAYS TRIBUTE TO GDR'S HOFFMANN

PM051449 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Dec 85 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov: "Memories of a Combat Friend"]

[Text] Our hearts are filled with great grief. Army General Heinz Hoffmann, a prominent party, state, and military figure in the GDR, veteran of the German workers movement, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and GDR Minister for National Defense, has suddenly passed away.

H. Hoffmann was born of a workers family and knew the heavy oppression of capitalist exploitation and the lot of the unemployed from an early age. As a youth he joined the communist party and actively participated in the struggle against the danger of fascism looming over Germany. In the mid-thirties he fought as an internationalist soldier on the side of the Republican troops in Spain, showing personal courage and heroism. He was wounded.

After Hitler's Germany attacked the Soviet Union, H. Hoffmann continued the struggle against fascism, exposed its misanthropic essence, helped to bring political insight to many former Wehrmacht officers and men, and mobilized true German patriots to join the ranks of the fighters for a new, free, antifascist Germany.

After the war, while holding various responsible posts in the apparatus of the German Communist Party (DKP) Central Committee and then the SED, he actively participated in work to strengthen the party and to implement revolutionary and democratic changes on German soil, liberated from fascism, and also participated in the formation of a socialist worker-peasant state there.

After 1949 Comrade H. Hoffmann held a number of responsible positions in the organs of the Ministry of the Interior and the People's Police.

In 1952 he was elected a member of the SED Central Committee, and in 1973 a member of the party's Central Committee Politburo. Graduating from military academy in 1957, H. Hoffmann began work in the GDR Ministry for National Defense. As deputy minister for national defense, and, from 1960, minister for national defense, he firmly and skillfully implemented SED policy of strengthening the GDR's defense capability. Under his leadership a great deal has been done to form a modern, combat-worthy army of the worker-peasant government -- a new type of army -- and to ensure that it is technically equipped and constantly improved and that military cadres devoted to the cause of socialism are trained and educated. He made every effort to enable the GDR National People's Army to successfully resolve the tasks facing it in any situation, making use of the experience of building the Soviet Armed Forces and the armed forces of other socialist community countries.

Everyone who had direct dealings with Army General H. Hoffmann could not fail to perceive his immense energy and his ability to get right to the heart of large-scale problems and phenomena. He remains in our memories as a leader capable of rallying people and mobilizing them to selfless military work. He was a strict, exacting general and at the same time a sensitive, attentive person. I frequently had occasion to meet with H. Hoffmann in the line of duty. He was an easy person to work with. He was always distinguished by creativity, initiative, dissatisfaction with the results of what he had done, constant questing for new and better forms for training troops, clarity of vision regarding the prospects for developing military affairs, and great energy, boldness, and determination.

For all of us, the state breadth of his views, his comprehensive knowledge of the laws of armed struggle, and his understanding of the deep processes of military building are particularly memorable. Constantly being in touch with life and taking a great interest in the development of military matters, in the training and education of the troops and in their everyday life and cultural leisure was characteristic of him to the highest degree.

Army General H. Hoffmann personally led the very largest exercises and maneuvers conducted on the territory of the GDR, demonstrating a model creative approach to resolving the complex problems of controlling troops and using them in combat. The fact that the National People's Army has developed into a highly efficient force is, in no small part, due to him. It is now a reliable link in the military-political defense alliance of the European socialist countries -- the Warsaw Pact -- and makes a worthy contribution to the cause of preserving peace and safeguarding the security of their peoples.

Army General H. Hoffmann was a great and sincere friend of the Soviet people and an ardent internationalist. I became personally convinced of this during my time as commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Troops in Germany.

With his personal participation, various forms of joint training and exchange of experience in troop work have been extensively utilized in recent years. In the course of the most diverse political, military, and cultural undertakings, soldiers in the Soviet Armed Forces and the GDR National People's Army -- class brothers and brothers-in-arms -- have come to know one another still more closely and have developed increasingly deep, truly friendly feelings.

Throughout his life H. Hoffmann was connected with the party of German communists, to the ranks of which he belonged for more than half a century. He considered it his prime duty and the point of his entire life to struggle selflessly to implement party policy and to concern himself with the combat capability and moral spirit of the troops. He used every meeting with the soldiers, whether on exercises, on the training ground, or in the barracks, to convey the party's ideas to each individual. He always spoke warmly with the soldiers, enquired how they were feeling, and always demanded a sensitive attitude to and constant concern for them.

It is hard to believe that H. Hoffmann is no longer with us. Soviet soldiers will never forget his selfless activity aimed at further increasing the GDR's defense capability and at strengthening friendship with the Soviet people and their soldiers as well as the combat alliance of the Armed Forces of the fraternal Warsaw Pact countries.

We Soviet soldiers, together with all soldiers in the fraternal socialist countries' armies, are deeply grieved over the heavy loss suffered by the fraternal people and soldiers of the GDR. We have lost a loyal combat friend, remarkable communist-internationalist. We deeply believe that the cause to which H. Hoffmann devoted his life will flourish and strengthen to the benefit of the GDR working people.

The bright memory of Army General H. Hoffmann will remain forever in our hearts.

ZHOLKVER VIEWS WEINBERGER'S VISIT TO FRG

LD051855 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Political Observer Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger arrived in Bonn today. The officially announced aim of the Pentagon chief's arrival is to participate in the traditional roundtable discussion organized by the Christian Democratic Foundation for political education. However, the real reasons for the current visit to the FRG by the head of the U.S. military agency have nothing in common with political study. It is a matter not at all of theoretical, but of quite practical plans for even closer involvement of West Europe in U.S. military programs, first and foremost in the production of space weapons. These plans were discussed at the NATO Military Planning Committee session that has just been held in Brussels. It became clear that the governments of a number of countries, for example, Greece, Denmark and Netherlands, are very wary of any kind of plans for further stockpiling of weapons, especially after the Geneva meeting which, it would seem, opened up a path toward positive changes in the political climate in the world.

However, by all accounts, Bonn takes up a different position on these questions. It is declaring readiness to join in the American "star wars" plans. What is more, Bonn is even the initiator of the creation of some kind of West European variant of Washington's strategic initiative.

Incidentally, the latest issue of the Hamburg journal SPIEGEL quotes notable facts about who in the FRG is behind all this activity -- major firms in the FRG, above all the Bavarian aviation firm Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm. It has already received an advance of FM25 million for the development of laser weapons. And now they say that several hundreds of millions will be needed for serial production. It is for these enormous profits that the "star wars" plans are being speeded up.

Meanwhile, quite a few voices warning about the dangers connected with this are being heard in the FRG. The Social Democratic group has submitted a bill in parliament calling for refusal to support the U.S. military space programs. Bundestag deputies who are in our country on an official visit to our country also spoke to me about this. During the conversation between Andrey Gromyko and the FRG parliamentarians a principled assessment was made of the U.S. "star wars" program as incompatible with the interests of other states' security. Involvement by the FRG in this program would make it an accomplice in the creation of a new class of weapons with all the consequences deriving from this. One would wish to hope that Bonn will assess the situation which has arisen and adopt a position corresponding to the interests of peace.

FURTHER ON BUNDESTAG DELEGATION'S VISIT

Meets With Zimyanin, Marchuk

LD051901 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 5 -- Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, today met a delegation of the West German Bundestag led by Philipp Jenninger, president of the Bundestag.

They exchanged views in detail on the problems of the international situation and also bilateral cooperation between the USSR and the Federal Republic of Germany.

They stressed the importance of developing further the Soviet-West German dialogue. They noted that contacts along the parliamentary line have an enormous role to play in promoting constructive cooperation.

The key task of the present age is to arrest the arms race, prevent its spread into outer space, ensure universal and complete disarmament, improve the international situation and reverse relations in European and world affairs into the channel of detente. All activities of the Soviet people and the Soviet Union on the international scene are in pursuit of precisely this objective which is also served by the USSR's new peace initiatives.

Mikhail Zimyanin and Philipp Jenninger expressed the striving for developing Soviet-West German relations in the interests of enhancing trust and promoting mutual understanding between the two countries' peoples, peace on the continent and the world over.

Taking part in the talk were Deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Zamyatin, Vladimir Terebilov, other officials and also Hans-Joerg Kastl, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to the USSR.

On the same day, the delegation of the Bundestag was received by Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. They discussed questions pertaining to a further intensification of business ties between the USSR and the FRG and enhancing their economic effectiveness.

FRG's Jenninger on Talks

LD051717 Hamburg DPA in German 1624 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Moscow, 5 Dec (DPA) -- The FRG Bundestag delegation led by Bundestag President Philipp Jenninger ended its political talks in Moscow on Thursday [5 December] and flew back to the Federal Republic 1 day earlier than planned. Hopes that the parliamentarians would be received by party leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze were not fulfilled. Nevertheless, Jenninger emphasized that the delegation are not disappointed about this.

The Bonn delegation's visit to the USSR, which included representatives of all four parliamentary party groups, was the first for 12 years. The last engagement for talks on Thursday was a meeting with Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the Central Committee, who visited the Federal Republic a few months before with a Supreme Soviet delegation.

Concludes Visit

LD051904 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 5 TASS -- A delegation of the West German Bundestag headed by President of Bundestag Philipp Jenninger left Moscow today. It stayed in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

FRG 'STAR WARRIORS' CAMOUFLAGING U.S. INTENTIONS

LD060059 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 5 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Volker Ruehe, deputy head of the CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] group in Bundestag, is strongly advocating West Germany's participation in the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) program, i.e. in "star wars".

Speaking last Wednesday in Bonn at a session of the Konrad Adenauer fund for political education, Ruehe insisted that West Germany's participation in the militarization of space was "politically necessary" and "was in line with the interests of the consolidation of the security of the West". In his opinion, the SDI is the best way to achieve it.

The impression is that West German advocates of "star wars" have just returned to the earth from some far-away planet and have heard nothing about the results of the November Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva. Without thinking twice, the "star warriors" from CDU/CSU repeat word for word the American arguments in favour of the SDI in order to camouflage the U.S.A.'s intention to extent the arms race into outer space and to secure for itself military superiority over the USSR. This stand undoubtedly runs counter to the efforts exerted in Geneva in search for mutually acceptable solutions on radical reductions of nuclear armaments on condition that the development of space strike weapons be banned. The matter at issue is prevention of the militarization of space and reductions of nuclear weapons, in their interrelationship, and this problem is the central one in the sphere of security.

When justifying the U.S. "star wars" program, CDU/CSU politicians and other advocates of the use of space for military purposes continually refer to some imperative needs of "Western security". However, the East is no less interested in its own security than the West. So, it is quite natural that the starting point should be the equality of the sides and equal security for them. This is exactly the stand of the Soviet Union. The overriding idea of its position at the Geneva meeting and its foreign policy in general is that in a nuclear age there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, nor can there be any.

Analyzing in detail the SDI program, the West German magazine "DER DPIEGEL" stressed that it is the brainchild of the U.S. military industrial complex, that it is geared to meeting the needs of the Pentagon. The magazine recalls that in many American universities scientists refuse to take part in the development of space weapons and that thousands of them have already included their names in the lists of those who protest against the SDI. A broad campaign of protests against the "star wars" program has been launched in West Germany as well.

Naturally, the drawing of West Germany into the implementation of the U.S. military-space plan would invariably make it an accomplice in the creation of a new class of weapons intended to ensure for the U.S. a possibility to deliver the first nuclear strike from behind a space "shield". This is the true purpose of the "star wars" program, which is absolutely incompatible with the interests of the security of peoples. And it is obvious that those who advocate such wars doom the world to an irreversible nuclear and space confrontation and want to reduce to naught the meaning of the Geneva meeting.

UK FOLLOWS U.S. LEAD BY WITHDRAWING FROM UNESCO

LD052027 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] London, December 5 TASS -- The Tory Government, yielding to Washington's pressure, has announced Great Britain's withdrawal from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) at the end of the year. The official announcement to this effect was made at the House of Commons today by Timothy Raison, minister of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, who, speaking on behalf of the ruling cabinet, accused the authorative international organization of adhering to an "anti-Western" stand.

The step by Margaret Thatcher's government graphically attests yet one more time to the fact that official London obediently follows in Washington's wake and subordinates its policy to the senior partner's course. The United States pulled out of UNESCO a year ago displeased over the organization's refusal to give in to American diktat and its opposition to the domination of imperialist countries in the field of information.

Washington and London are particularly irritated by the aspiration of developing member states to put an end to information imperialism and establish a new international information order. The British Government, following the American Administration, has since long advanced unjustified demands for "reforms" in UNESCO with a view to ensuring dominant positions for the United States and its partners and scrapping some of UNESCO's programmes. According to REUTER news agency, Britain's "decision, typical to Thatcher's pursuit of what she considers value for money and of her entrenched right-wing views, was taken in the face of intense opposition both at home and abroad."

The Thatcher government directly challenged British public opinion. The Labour Party resolutely opposed the pullout decision, describing it as a "slap in the face for the Third World" and further "subservience to the United States". Members of the Special Committee of the House of Commons of Foreign Affairs, in which Conservative members enjoy a majority, also opposed the decision. Having decided to slam the door shut, Thatcher has ignored the persistent calls from a majority of her European partners led by France and West Germany, its Commonwealth allies and opposition -- Labourites, Liberals and Social Democrats, stressed FRANCE PRESS AGENCY.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARD TO AUSTRIAN CP OFFICIAL

LD052232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today in the Kremlin handed over the Order of the Friendship of the People to Steiner, member of the Austrian Communist Party Central Committee and chief of the Austrian Communist Party International Department. Comrade Kuznetsov warmly congratulated Comrade Steiner on the lofty award which marks his great services to the development of fraternal ties between the two parties and to strengthening friendly relations and cooperation between the peoples of Austria and the Soviet Union.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM GREETS FINLAND

LD052231 Moscow TASS in English 2016 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 5 TASS -- Relations between the USSR and Finland are based on long-term principled factors that ensure the unchangeability of the line at friendship and cooperation in any international conditions, says a congratulatory message of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet to President of the Republic of Finland Mauno Koivisto on the occasion of Finland's national day, Independence Day. Good neighbourliness, confidence and fruitful cooperation in different spheres have been established between the two countries and are constantly strengthened, the message says. The results of the Soviet-Finnish summit meeting that was held in Moscow last September, confirmed the mutual striving for the further consolidation of mutual confidence, deepening of constructive cooperation in various spheres, the pooling of efforts of the two countries in the interests of the strengthening of international security and peace. Relations between the two countries, the course of durable good-neighbourliness set an example of vigorous interaction of states with different social systems, says a message of the USSR Council of Ministers to Finland's Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa. [sentence as received]

SUPREME SOVIET'S KOSHOYEV RECEIVES LIBYANS

PM031206 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] T.Kh. Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation from the Libyan-Soviet Friendship Society headed by 'Ali Musa Sha'iri, member of the society's leadership, 2 December. The delegation is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

A talk was held in which the public's important role in the struggle to strengthen peace and international cooperation was noted.

M. Sha'ban, secretary of the People's Committee of the Libyan People's Bureau in the USSR, took part in the talk.

ARMY GEN IVANOVSKIY HOLDS TALKS IN ALGERIA

PM051715 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Dec 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Algiers, 4 Dec -- M.C. Messaadia, member of the Politburo and leader of Algeria's National Liberation Front [FLN] Party Central Committee Permanent Secretariat, today received Army General Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of Ground forces and USSR deputy defense minister, who is here on an official visit.

On the same day Army General Ye.F. Ivanovskiy met with Major General M. Benloucif, candidate member of the FLN Party Politburo and chief of the General Staff of the National People's Army of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

V.N. Taratuta, USSR ambassador to Algeria, participated in the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere.

REPORTAGE ON ISRAELI COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

Central Committee Greeting

PM051434 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the 20th Communist Party of Israel Congress

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee cordially greets the delegates to the 20th Congress of the fraternal Communist Party of Israel [CPI] and wishes the congress successful work.

Soviet Communists are well aware how consistently and courageously your party, which unites patriots and internationalists -- Jews and Arabs -- in its ranks, defends working people's vital interests, advocates democracy and social progress, and strives to rally all the country's antiwar forces.

The CPI's Struggle to establish a just and lasting peace in the Near East and against the aggressive actions of Zionist ruling circles which are striving to annex the seized Arab lands and impose unequal separate deals has won widespread recognition. Our parties are united in the belief that a Near East settlement must be comprehensive and take account of the legitimate rights and interests of all states and peoples of the region -- the Arabs, Israel, and the Palestinian people. Such a settlement can only be achieved by collective efforts and by convening an international conference with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

Actively opposing Israel's involvement in global "strategic cooperation" with U.S. imperialism and in the implementation of the deadly "star wars" plans, Israeli Communists are making their contribution to curbing the forces of militarism, preventing nuclear war, and maintaining world peace.

We make a high assessment of the untiring struggle of the CPI, which takes a firm Marxist-Leninist and proletarian internationalist stance and opposes the policy of anti-sovietism and anticommunism being pursued by reaction.

Long live the CPI!

May the bonds of fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Communists of the Soviet Union and Israel grow stronger!

The CPSU Central Committee

Delegate Addresses Congress

TA060642 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 6 Dec 85 p 3

[Text] Haifa -- The head of the Soviet delegation to the Israel Communist Party convention yesterday echoed President Herzog's declaration at the opening session on Wednesday that "there is no enmity" between the two countries.

But Mikhail Menashev also scored "the attempts to make separate peace deals" without the PLO and the Soviet Union.

Presenting the Soviet party's greetings to the 610 delegates at the Shavit cinema, Menashev dismissed "the arguments that the USSR opposes the existence of Israel or considers it a hostile country." Only recently party chief Mikhail Gorbachev had stated that "we participated in the establishment of the State of Israel. We recognize its sovereignty and its right to live in security," Menashev noted.

On the other hand, he declared there is no substitute for a "comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East dispute." He scored the "attempts at separate deals in the spirit of David," [as published] an approach that had led to the Lebanon War, he said. "For what purpose did the Israeli boys fall on foreign soil?" in Lebanon, he asked.

The Soviet Union's stand is "balanced and realistic, in considering the interests of all countries and peoples of the region," and calling for a peaceful settlement through an international conference with the PLO's participation, he said.

He paid a compliment to the tiny Israeli Communist Party. "We Soviet Communists are proud of the close, friendly relations between the Communist parties of the USSR and Israel.

We greatly appreciate your contribution to the realization of the common tasks and goals of the world communist movement," he said.

Today, the 19 foreign delegations are to meet the press, and the convention is to wind up tomorrow with the adoption of resolutions.

IRAQI COMMUNIST PARTY COMMUNIQUE NOTED

PM051527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Plenum Results"]

[Text] Beirut, 2 Dec -- A communique has been published here on the results of an Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee plenum held in late October and early November. Questions of the internal political situation in the country and recent events in the Iran-Iraq war were examined at the plenum, the document states.

The need to mobilize all national forces to struggle for an immediate end to the war emphasized. In this connection great attention was devoted to the party's activity in creating a broad national front.

The Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee plenum hailed the peace-loving policy of the USSR and the socialist community countries and their indefatigable struggle to preserve peace, prevent a nuclear catastrophe, and ease international tension. Sharp criticism was leveled at the aggressive militarist course of U.S.-led imperialist circles.

BRIEFS

ACCORD WITH IRAQI WRITERS -- Baghdad, 3 Dec (TASS) -- An agreement on cooperation between the USSR Writers' Union and the Union of Writers and Men of Letters of Iraq has been signed here. The document provides for the exchange of delegations and the organization of literary meetings and discussions. The writers' organizations of the two countries have also agreed to develop cooperation between the editorial offices of literary journals and to exchange publications. Speaking at the signing ceremony, Muhsin al-Musawi, general secretary of the Executive Bureau of the Union of Writers and men of Letters of Iraq, expressed the conviction that cooperation between the two writers' organizations will encourage the further development and strengthening of friendly Soviet-Iraq relations. Yegor Isayev, secretary of the board of the USSR Writers' Union and Lenin prize winner, stressed the importance of a deeper understanding of the literary and cultural traditions of both countries. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1108 GMT 3 Dec 85 LD]

PRAVDA REPORTS AIRPORT SEND-OFF FOR MUGABE

PM051430 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS Report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Gabriel Mugabe, president and first secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), left Moscow 4 December. He headed a party and government delegation on an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers.

R. Mugabe and the delegation members were seen off at the boarding ramp at Vnukovo airport by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Foreign Minister; and B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The send-off party also included V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; I.S. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.S. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR Ministers B.I. Aristov, B.P. Bugayev, and G.A. Yagodin; K.F. Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; S.A. Losev, director general of TASS; S.F. Akhromeyev, USSR first deputy defense minister; R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister; G.A. Ter-Gazaryants, USSR ambassador to Zimbabwe; and other officials.

O.T. Ndanga, Zimbabwean ambassador to the USSR, the heads of the diplomatic missions of a number of African states accredited to the USSR, and African students studying at the capital's VUZes were among the send-off party.

The guests were seen off by representatives of Moscow's working people.

The state flags of Zimbabwe and the Soviet Union were hoisted at the airport and an honor guard of troops from the Moscow garrison was drawn up. The orchestra played the two countries' national anthems.

N.I. Ryzhkov and R. Mugabe reviewed the Soviet servicemen.

The send-off ceremony ended with a march-past by the honor guard.

The streets and squares of the capital through which the motorcade and outriders passed on the way to the airport were decked with the state flags of Zimbabwe and the USSR and banners of greeting.

ALIYEV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LUANDA

LD052259 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 5 -- Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers who headed a CPSU delegation at the Second Congress of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] -- Workers' party returned from Luanda to Moscow today. At the airport in Moscow he was met by Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and other comrades.

SADF SHOOTS DOWN ANGOLAN CIVILIAN AIRCRAFT

MB021315 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Reports from Angola say that an SADF [South African Defense Force] fighter aircraft has shot down an Angolan civilian aircraft, killing 22 people. This incident occured in Angolan territory. This act of callousness by the South African Government, says Vladimir Gregoryev, our correspondent in Luanda, has caused anger among the Angolan people. The shooting down of the civilian aircraft is yet another example of the wanton savagery of the South African racists.

Since Angola's independence in 1975, this country has been invaded time and again by the South African army. In the 3 years since Vladimir Gregoryev was posted in Luanda, South Africa has invaded Angola five times, and over and above this, South African troops have made southern Angola a regular haunt under the guise of tracking down Namibian freedom fighters. Pretoria has turned Angola into a battleground. South African troops are actually murdering the peace-loving citizens of Angola and destroying their homes and towns. The South African army does not hesitate to rain down bombs and rockets on Angola.

The South African Government engages the services of those fools in UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] including refugees who are kept well provided for by the regime. We can give a few instances of incidents involving the CIA-AIDED UNITA bandits. Some 3 weeks ago, UNITA shot at a carload of people traveling in the Benguela area, killing 15 of them. Last week, they attacked an Angolan Red Cross vehicle carrying some Red Cross members, a pressman, and some women and children. Only the pressman and two babies survived the onslaught. This September, a UNITA brigade was cornered by Angolan troops in the (Mawinyi) area, about 250 km from the Angolan border, and had to be rescued by South African troops supported by their air force. This incident caused yet more damage in the country and many civilians were killed.

The UN Security Council condemned this callous act and sent a committee to Angola to assess the damage. The committee comprised delegates from Australia, Egypt, and Peru. They have already issued a report that verified the findings of the Angolan Government. On the whole, the damage caused by South African raids into Angola from 1981 to 1985 runs into an estimated $10 billion.

U.S. CONTINUES TO NURTURE TERRORISTS IN AFRICA

PM021526 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 3

[B. Pilyatskin article under the rubric "Topical Subjects": "On the Human Rights Question: Looking After Terrorists"]

[Text] Fighters from "Umkonto We Sizwe" -- the military wing of the South African African National Congress -- have carried out a daring attack on a most important strategic target in the Republic of South Africa [RSA]: They fired rockets at a complex for the extraction of petroleum from coal situated 120 km east of Johannesburg. Landmines planted in North Transvaal have exploded over the last few days.

In Pretoria's customary manner of political gangsterism, RSA Foreign Minister R. Botha hastened to launch crude attacks against the Republic of Zimbabwe and threatened it with invasion by South African forces. Stubbornly unwilling to recognize reality, the racists are trying to place the "blame" for the mass demonstrations and the spreading armed struggle in the heartland of apartheid on the RSA's neighboring countries which, they claim, are harboring "terrorists."

The foreign ministers of "frontline" states, assembled for a conference in Harare, unanimously condemned Pretoria's latest blackmail, noting that people there are trying to distract the world public's attention from the cruel violence against the civilian population, which has already resulted in the death of more than 900 people. And as for the attempts to depict the fighters for freedom as "terrorists," the RSA authorities are by no means original in this. They have borrowed their "concept" from Washington. Even if only its approach in Angola is taken as an example.

It is well known that this country has been forced to uphold the freedom gained 10 years ago under conditions of incessant invasions by South African forces and sorties by National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] counterrevolutionary gangs. Instead of condemning the crude trampling of Angola's sovereignty and censuring the racist aggressors and their stooges, people in the U.S. capital are engaged in something quite different: they are discussing the question of how to organize military supplies for UNITA "more effectively."

According to THE WASHINGTON POST, at a session of the U.S. National Security Council "the president and his leading foreign policy advisers drew the unanimous conclusion that the United States cannot remain a passive onlooker." What is at issue? A bill has been submitted to congress asking for the appropriation of 27 million dollars as "humanitarian aid" to Angolan counterrevolutionaries. But this is just the tip of the iceberg. According to U.S. press reports, the CIA intends to send 200-300 million dollars to the jungle bandits along its own secret channels.

Meanwhile, Washington administration spokesmen speak about peace-loving intentions toward Angola and give assurances to the same effect to other African countries. This is in words. In deeds, however, the United States continues, just as before, to encourage and nurture terrorists in Africa.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE UNION ORGANIZATION REPORTED

LD050751 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 5 TASS -- "A truly signal event has taken place in the history of the working-class movement of South Africa," Mikhail Zenovich, "PRAVDA" correspondent in Luanda, said in a comment, published in his paper today, on the merger of hitherto separate newly-established black African trade unions in that country into a single organization, the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU).

"United under its banners are almost 600,000 organized proletarians of the most industrialized country in the African Continent. Their will to struggle jointly for their class interests has materialized in a founding convention in Durban, attended by 900 delegates from 50 sectoral trade unions," the dispatch said.

"The program of action for the largest trade union association in South Africa's history, proclaimed by them, was approved by a thousands-strong rally in the city's stadium. For its political significance, eye-witnesses said, that rally is on a par with the impressive demonstration in Cape Town in August 1983, which hailed the founding of the United Democratic Front."

"Even organizationally, the birth of the 'super trade union' marks a turning point in the evolution of the working-class movement in South Africa," Zenovich said. "A higher degree of unity has been achieved in the stubborn and long struggle against the system of apartheid which combines social oppression with ruthless racial discrimination.

A significant role has undoubtedly been played by the development of the modern industrial sector which can no longer do with qualified workers from only among members of the white minority."

"The role COSATU intends to play is best indicated by the fact that the adopted program of action is topped by the most urgent political demands, including an immediate abolition of the passes law and other legislative foundations of apartheid, an immediate release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners, an immediate lifting of the state of emergency and troop withdrawal from the black African villages."

BOVIN SAYS RSA 'SHAKEN' BY PROTEST, DISCONTENT

PM291141 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Political observer A. Bovin article: "South Africa: You Cannot Shoot Down Freedom"]

[Text] For a long time now the Republic of South Africa [RSA] has been living through an economic and political crisis. The country is being shaken by eruptions of protest and discontent. Demonstrations against the apartheid system have assumed a mass and permanent nature. Protest actions are increasingly often spilling over from outlying, black-populated areas into white districts. Losing faith in police efficiency, whites are resorting to "self-service" -- they are stocking up with weapons, demand for which has recently increased by 50 percent.

The regime's inability to control the situation is leading to tougher repressions. Emergency regulations were imposed in 36 administrative districts in July, and 8 more were added to this figure recently. According to figures from the South African Institute of Race Relations, 845 persons were killed between 1 September 1984 and 30 October 1985. The jails hold thousands of political prisoners and, according to materials produced by Cape Town University, over 80 percent of them are tortured.

The racists are trying to maneuver and to combine coercion with social cosmetics. RSA President Pieter Botha is trying to alter the appearance of the apartheid system, to adapt it to new conditions, and to remove or camouflage its most repulsive features. But nothing is helping. The country continues to seethe.

To judge by everything, a revolutionary situation is developing inside the RSA with the "bottom" unwilling and the "top" unable to live in the old ways. Decision importance in such a period attaches to the subjective factor -- the extent of the masses' activeness and cohesion, the interaction of the various political groupings active at the "bottom," and the correct line, program, and slogans of the political vanguard.

South Africa's African National Congress (ANC) heads the mass struggle in the RSA. Its president, Oliver Tambo, speaks of the "four pillars of revolution."

First among them are the ANC'S underground structures, which operate in the country illegally (let me recall that the ANC was outlawed in 1960) and exert political influence on the content, forms and methods of the antiracist movement.

Second come the joint actions of the masses, guided by the legal United Democratic Front (UDF).

It must, unfortunately, be noted that the forces opposing apartheid which are outside the UDF are weakened by the existence of ethnic- and religious-based contradictions as well as by the diverse ideological and political positions of individual groups and movements. The differences of opinion range over a broad enough spectrum: from black extremism, essentially demanding racism the other way around, to appeasement and readiness to accept stopgap measures and various sops from the authorities. Clashes between communities (blacks, Indians, and "coloreds") and squabbles within the black community -- all these weaken the pressure "from below" and ease the regime's position.

The third pillar of revolution, according to O. Tambo, is the ANC's military wing -- "Umkonto we Sizwe" (Spear of the Nation). Analyzing the situation in the country, the ANC president declared: "Regardless of whether we want war or not, the Pretoria regime has taught us a clear lesson, indicating that the only way to end the bloodshed is to declare war." And the ANC has declared war. In response to the regime's repressions, "Unkonto we Sizwe" intends to transfer military operations to the country's white regions.

Even such a convinced opponent of armed methods of struggle as Bishop Desmond Tutu, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, acknowledges that circumstances could develop under which he would condone the use of force. In the struggle against Nazism, for example. And apartheid, according to D. Tutu, could easily be another system demanding armed resistance.

The fourth "pillar of revolution" is provided by the mobilization of the international public and the world public opinion. Much is being done in this sphere. The isolation of the racist regime is growing.

On the whole, the ANC rejects the possibility of compromise deals with the regime. The only possible subject of negotiations is the liquidation of apartheid. Meanwhile, the knot of contradictions causing turmoil in the RSA is becoming even tighter. Pretoria is doing as much as it can to prevent a revolutionary explosion. It has already been noted that the authorities understand that it is impossible to live "in the old way." The authorities are being forced to introduce reforms and have started to introduce them. But to what purpose? This is the main question. There is not even a mention of the destruction of apartheid. It is a question of preserving white rule, and therefore racial discrimination. "I am not prepared to lead South Africa's white population and other minority groups to renunciation of power and suicide" -- this is how P. Botha formulated the issue.

While applying reforms in small doses and combining them with repressions, the RSA Government cannot fail to consider the growing split within the white community. While earlier the rift was between the hard-line stance of Afrikaners and the relatively liberal platform of English-speaking circles, now there is an end to unity among Afrikaners themselves -- the founders and main defenders of apartheid.

"Don't shoot, think" -- this sign could be seen on posters stuck in Sasolburg, one of five South African cities where parliamentary by-elections were held recently. "Shoot first, think afterward" -- other posters appealed. The suggestion not to shoot came from the ruling National Party, the one to shoot -- from the extreme rightwing opposition. In actual fact, the situation does not present too much of a contrast, because the authorities, even though they think, shoot nevertheless. Even so though, the difference in positions is obvious.

Afrikaner big capital and a section of the upper strata of Afrikaner bureaucracy feel the constraints of official racism increasingly strongly. What they need is a large domestic market. What they need is a skilled and freely mobile labor force.

What they need are the conventional bourgeois-democratic institutions of proven durability and flexibility. When it comes to choosing between the interests of apartheid and the interests of capital, they choose the latter, as being more lasting. Thus South African big capital -- be it Afrikaner, or connected with the English-speaking population, or transnational -- insists on the continuation and even acceleration of the policy of reforms. Only these reforms can supposedly prevent radical changes, preserve the power of capital, and preserve the RSA as an inseparable part of the capitalist world.

On the other flank of the white Afrikaner community stand the ultraracists and extreme rightwingers who are afraid that reforms, even if only limited, could ultimately lead to the collapse of apartheid. It is reported that influential military circles also oppose P. Botha. A confidential publication devoted to the African problem, presented the military viewpoint as follows: "Under the conditions of an explosive situation, when the entire world is against us, the army sees itself as the guarantor of national integrity and of the maintenance of order and certain balance between communities. Our objective is to block reforms which could lead to the country's dismemberment and the coming of African leaders to power, which would involve the extermination of whites..."

The military are supported by extreme righwing political groups, whose primary base is among the Afrikaner farmers. The fear of changes and loss of privilege pushes people to the right and consolidates the social base of the champions of classical apartheid. P. Botha is also viewed with suspicion by a large part of the Boer masonic elite, united in the secret "Broderbond" society. They are resolutely against even a semblance of the slightest concession to the African majority.

The crisis in Southern Africa is causing grave concern in the West, in the centers of imperialism. People there have in mind both the RSA's important geostrategic situation and its role in the capitalist world's gold reserves, 80 percent of the platinum, 70 percent of the manganese, and almost 50 percent of the vanadium. Hence the fear of radical changes in the RSA, which could alter the direction of the flow of raw materials.

The advocates of the preservation of apartheid and white rule are, of course harping loudly on this tune and trying to scare the West with both "Reds" in Africa and, of course, the omnipresent "hand of Moscow." For example, speaking recently in Washington, Rhodesia's former prime minister Ian Smith claimed in all seriousness that the cause of the RSA disturbances is a Soviet campaign for control over the southern part of the African continent. The USSR's goal, Smith prophesied, is to capture the RSA and control its strategivally important minerals. And this will bring about the end of the West...

There are some people who believe Smith. But they are in the minority. The majority of Western politicians consider that apartheid is an anachronism and that the RSA must switch to a new system while remaining within the Western orbit. How is this to be achieved? Opinions on this differ. Some people demand the stepping up of political pressure on the RSA and the use of economic sanctions. Others claim that pressure and sanctions will only stiffen the regime and increase anti-Western sentiment. As far as the RSA is concerned, its position has been formulated by P. Botha: Pretoria will not tolerate any pressure and, if it becomes necessary, will apply its own sanctions by ceasing deliveries of important raw materials to the West. "I warn the United States and the British Commonwealth," P. Botha said, "that by digging South Africa's grave they may end up causing damage to themselves."

We can end at this point for now. The apartheid regime is starting to lash out. It hopes to save itself. It was proved a long time ago, however, that you cannot shoot down history, progress, and freedom. This will be proved once more in the RSA.

REPORTAGE ON CUBAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER'S VISIT

Talyzin, Cabrisas Meet

LD052339 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Dec 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today Comrade Talyzin received Cuban Minister of Foreign Trade Cabrisas.

Meeting With Katushev

PM041237 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Chronicle"]

[Text] K.F. Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, met with R. Cabrisas, Cuban foreign trade minister, on 3 December. Questions of Soviet-Cuban economic and technical cooperation were examined.

Relief Agreement Signed

FL060153 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Soviet and Cuban Foreign Ministers Boris Aristov [as heard] and Ricardo Cabrisas today signed in Moscow an agreement by which the Soviet Union will provide Cuba substantial donations to repair damages caused by Hurricane Kate. The document stipulates that the USSR will supply Cuba rice, wheat flour, asbestos, steel and aluminum sheets, and asbestos-cement shingles.

Cuban Minister Ricardo Cabrisas underscored how invaluable these goods are and will fulfill the needs of the people and used for the reconstruction of installations damaged by the hurricane.

The agreement followed the conversation held between CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee first secretary, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

The aid was characterized by Cabrisas as the expression of the effort of the Soviet people and solidarity between the Soviet Union and Cuba.

Soviet Foreign Minister Boris Aristov pointed out that Cuba's disaster caused by the hurricane is felt as their own by the Soviets.

The supplies will be sent to Cuba between the current month of December and the first 3 months of next year. Aristov said they will be shipped as scheduled and without delays.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS MINISTER FIRED FOR ABUSE OF OFFICE

LD051941 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has released Talgat Zakirovich Khuramshin from his duties as chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products for abusing his official position for personal gain. The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee has reviewed this matter and has expelled Khuramshin from the party.

DEMICHEV ADDRESSES ACADEMY OF ARTS SESSION

LD060027 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The 41st session of the USSR Academy of Arts was held in Moscow today devoted to topical problems of Soviet illustrative art, architecture, and art criticism in the light of the decisions of the October 1985 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

A speech was made at the session by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Minister of Culture.

NEW AVIATION WORKERS' UNION CHIEF ELECTED

PM031647 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Nov 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Trade Union Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the Aviation Workers Trade Union Central Committee has been held in Moscow. Its participants discussed the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000 and examined the tasks of the sector's trade union organizations in mobilizing working people to worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress and successfully fulfill the 1986 plans. The report was delivered by I.V. Kabakov, secretary of the trade union's central committee.

The plenum considered organizational questions. V.A. Zuyev was released from his duties as chairman of the trade union's central committee in connection with his retirement. A.G. Gridin, who worked as an agent of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Section, was elected chairman of the trade union's central committee.

A.N. Soshnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Section, and AUCCTU Secretary V.P. Provotorov participated in the plenum's work.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS CONGRESS BUILDUP, SUMMIT

PM031707 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Nov 85 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Innovation and Realism"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet people are at a crucial stage of historical development.

The scale of the preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress has becoming all-embracing and the general discussion of the party's precongress documents -- documents of tremendous theoretical and practical significance -- is becoming increasingly active. They define in fully validated form the party's modern, innovative, and realistic course, whose essence is expressed in the succinct formula: Via the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development to the attainment of a qualitatively new state of society.

The peaceful thrust of the Soviet state's domestic policy is closely linked to its foreign policy aspirations and international policy. The interconnection was convincingly shown in M.S. Gorbachev's report to the Supreme Soviet session. It stressed the tremendous significance of the CPSU Central Committee April [1985] plenum's foreign policy guidelines and the Soviet Union's initiatives. To take every measure to break the vicious circle of the arms race and to not miss a single opportunity to change the course of events for the better -- this has been and still is the Soviet position. Dangerous tension can only be overcome by the efforts of all states large and small. But the reality of the modern world is that there are states in it which -- by virtue of their military, economic, scientific, and technical potential and international weight -- bear a special responsibility for the nature, course, and consequences of world development. This responsibility is borne above all by the Soviet Union and the United States. It was from precisely these positions that the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and, subsequently, the USSR Supreme Soviet session gave a principled assessment of the Soviet-U.S. summit Geneva. That meeting was a major political event of international life. Soviet people are well aware of its importance and principled results. The fervently support and fully approve M.S. Gorbachev's activity at that meeting. The statement contained in the USSR Supreme Soviet resolution, that the Soviet Union will continue firmly and purposefully pursuing a principled course of eliminating the nuclear threat and developing international relations in a spirit of peaceful coexistence and detente, has been received with profound satisfaction. At the same time the Soviet people are well aware that so long as the danger of imperialsim's unleashing aggression, military conflicts, and various acts of provocation exists it will be necessary to pay unremittingly attention to stepping up the USSR's defense might and strengthening its security. These things also determine the tasks facing the Soviet Armed Forces, which must show a high degree of vigilance and always be ready to thwart imperialism's intrigues against the USSR and its alies and rout any aggressor. The party's innovative and realistic course and its outlines, embodied in communist creation plans, serve to strengthen the motherland's economic and defense might. The active, nationwide support for this strategic course -- support expressed in word and deed -- is a source of our optimism and confidence that what has been planned will be fulfilled without fail.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION ENDS 4 DEC

PM051015 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Dec 85 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the Sittings of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] The second sitting of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet opened in the Great Kremlin palace at 1600 hours on 3 December.

Seated on the platform were Comrades V.I. Vorotnikov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, Ye.K. Ligachev, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, N.V. Talyzin, B.N. Yeltsin, M.V. Zimyanin, and I.V. Kapitonov.

Deputy N.M. Gribachev, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, was in the chair.

The discussion of the reports and supplementary report on the first and second times on the session agenda continued. The following deputies spoke in the debates: R.M. Yusupova (Sovetskiy Electoral Okrug, Tatar ASSR), L.G. Sizov (Achinskiy Electoral Okrug, Krasnoyarsk Kray), G.K. Skryabin (SHCHELKOVSKIY Urban Electoral Okrug, Moscow Oblast), L.N. Grigoryeva (Sovernyy Electoral Okrug, Yakutsk ASSR), V.V. Nikitina (Oktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug, Karelian ASSR), K.G. Farkhutdinov (Tuymazinskiy Electoral Okrug, Bashkir ASSR), N.V. Kabanova (Bologovskiy Electoral Okrug, Kalinin Oblast), L.TS. Badmakhalgayev (Elistinskiy Electoral Okrug, Kalmyk ASSR), and V.I. Popov (Rostovskiy Electoral Okrug, Yaroslavl Oblast).

On 4 December 1985 the 2d session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, continued its work. The third sitting opened in the Great Kremlin Palace at 1000 hours.

The deputies and guests of the congress greeted with prolonged applause Comrades V.I. Vorotnikov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Solomentsev, V.M. Chebrikov, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, N.V. Talyzin, B.N. Yeltsin, M.V. Zimyanin, and I.V. Kapitonov.

Deputy N.M. Gribachev, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, was in the chair.

The sitting continued the discussion of the questions of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1986 and progress in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR in 1985, the RSFSR State Budget for 1986, and the implementation of the republic's State Budget in 1984.

The following spoke in the debates: Deputies V.G. Aleksentseva (Buzulukskiy Electoral Okrug, Orenburg Oblast), A.Ye. Vasilkovskiy (Zavodskoy Electoral Okrug, Orel Oblast), V.A. Yedeleva (Chitinskiy Rural Electoral Okrug, Chita Oblast), F.M. Kotlyarenko (Novorossiyskiy Electoral Okrug, Krasnodar Kray), L.I. Firsova (Sukhinichskiy Electoral Okrug, Kaluga Oblast), B.I. Ashpin (Metallurgicheskiy Electoral Okrug, Kemerovo Oblast), A.M. Bitkova (Oktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug, Kalingrad Oblast), V.A. Brukhnov, RSFSR minister of highways, and Deputies N.I. Kotlyar (Korsakovskiy Electoral Okrug, Sakhalin Oblast), V.N. Latyshev (Oktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug, Ivanovo Oblast), and V.G. Kholyavko (Tsentralnyy Electoral Okrug, Tyumen Oblast).

On this, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet concluded the debates on the first two items on the session's agenda.

A concluding speech on the question of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1986 and progress in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR in 1985 was delivered by deputy N.I. Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of RSFSR Gosplan.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet adopted the Law on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1986 taking into account the amendments of the Plan and Budget and other Standing Commissions of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, and also a resolution on progress in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR in 1985.

A concluding speech on the question of the RSFSR State Budget for 1986 and the implementation of the RSFSR State Budget in 1984 was delivered by Deputy A.A. Bobrovnikov, RSFSR minister of finance.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet approved the republic's State Budget for 1986 and adopted the Law on the RSFSR State Budget for 1986 taking into account the amendments of the Plan and Budget and other Standing Commissions of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, as well as a resolution approving the report on the implementation of the RSFSR State Budget in 1984.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet then heard a report by Kh.P. Neshkov, secretary of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the presidium's decrees submitted for ratification by the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, and adopted the appropriate laws and resolutions.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet made a change to the composition of the standing Commission on Public Education and Culture. Deputy V.A. Kaznacheyev was released from his duties as deputy chairman of that commission in connection with his appointment as chairman of the RSFSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education.

On this, the 2d session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, completed its work.

LEADERS SIGN MOVIE DIRECTOR GERASIMOV OBITUARY

PM031405 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 December 1985 First Edition carries on page 3 a 500-word obituary of Sergey Apollinariyevich Gerasimov which is signed by the following:

M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Solomentsev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, S.L. Sokolov, N.V. Talyzin. B.N. Yeltsyn, L.N. Zaykov, M.V. Zimyanin. I.V. Kapitonov, V.P. Nikonov, K.V. Rusakov, G.F. Sizov, V.P. Orlov, V.F. Shauro, V.A. Medvedyev, A.N. Yakovlev, F.T. Yermash, L.A. Kulidzhanov, Ye.M. Chekharin, A.D. Lizichev, Z.M. Kruglova, S.G. Lapin, G.M. Markov, S.A. Shalayev, V.M. Mishin, V.F. Promyslov, V.G. Afanasyev, T.N. Khrennikov, Ch.T. Aytmatov, Yu.S. Afanasyev, Yu.Ya. Barbash, V.Ye. Baskakov, A.V. Batalov, S.F. Bondarchuk, Ye.I. Gabrilovich, P.P. Glebov, M.A. Gluzskiy, O.P. Zhakov, V.N. Zhdan, G.A. Zhukov, A.G. Zarkhi, A.M. Zguridi, A.V. Karaganov, M.M. Kayumov, Ye.S. Kotov, M.I. Kondakov, N.A. Kryuchkov, T.V. Lenchuk, T.M. Lioznova, K.S. Luchko, I.V. Makarova, T.F. Makorva, Ye.S. Matveyev, A.I. Medvedkin, N.V. Mordyukova, I.A. Naumenko, V.N. Naumov, Yu.N. Ozorov, A.T. Polyanskiy, N.A. Ponomarev, Yu.Ya. Rayzman, A.M. Roganov, S.I. Rostotskiy, V.V. Sanayev, N.T. Sizov, N.Ya. Sychev, V.V. Tikhonov, Z.P. Tumanova, I.Ye. Kheyfits, M.I. Tsarev, G.N. Chukhray.

REGIONAL PARTY OFFICIALS CONFER IN MOSCOW

PM281823 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference of first secretaries of union republic Communist Party central committees and of obkoms and kraykoms of the party took place at the CPSU Central Committee on 28 November 1985 at which were discussed the most important tasks of party organizations in the condition of the qualitatively new stage which is beginning in the development of Soviet society. Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the conference.

It was noted at the conference that the country is heading toward the 27th party congress in an atmosphere of the mounting political and labor enthusiasm of the people's masses and of their active support for the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October plenums and for the party's Leninist domestic and foreign policy course.

The activity of the party organizations in exercising leadership over economic and social building was comprehensively analyzed and the task was set of focusing efforts on successfully fulfilling the production plans of the current year and creating favorable conditions for highly productive work from the very start of 1986, and also of achieving a radical shift of the entire national economy onto the path of intensive development.

The need was stressed for a radical improvement of the planning and management of all elements of the economy, the further strengthening of discipline and order, the utmost utilization of the national economy's reserves and of the production, scientific and technical potential which has been created, the attainment of rhythmical work by existing production capacities and by those which are being commissioned, a strict policy of thrift, and the speediest introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress into production. It is necessary to resolutely improve capital construction and ensure the uninterrupted functioning of the power industry, transport, and municipal services.

Attention was drawn to the particular importance of the steps being taken by the party and state for improving the organization of the country's agro-industrial complex and for improving its leadership in order to accelerate to the utmost the implementation of the USSR Food Program.

In the light of the political course put forward by the party which has found embodiment in the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, of the changes to the Party Statutes, and of the Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1986-1990 and for the Period to the Year 2000, the party organizations are called upon to raise the standard of the political leadership of the economy and leadership of social and cultural development, and raise the standard of organizational and ideological work. During the report and election meetings and conferences of party organizations which are taking place in the runup to the 27th CPSU Congress it is essential to seek to achieve everywhere the further strengthening of their political and organization efficiency [boyesposobnost], adherence to principle and exactingness in work, and the enhancement of the vanguard role of the Communists and of their responsibility before the party and people.

It is essential to persistently continue the struggle against negative, antisocial phenomena, to persistently strengthen order and discipline, and to firmly establish socialist democracy, justice and moral purity in social life.

The conference's participants expressed confidence that the country's party organizations, taking the lead in the political and labor enthusiasm of the people, will do everything to greet the 27th congress of their own dear Leninist party in a fitting manner.

VOROTNIKOV ADDRESSES ROAD CONSTRUCTION MEETING

LD170117 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] A republican conference was held in the RSFSR Council of Ministers today at which measures were discussed for ensuring the fulfilment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers' resolution on development of the road network in the Russian Federation. It was pointed out that the number of roads in the RSFSR increases every year. The rate of construction, however, still does not fully correspond to the needs of the national economy, especially in rural areas. The further development of the economy of the republic laid down in the draft basic guidelines, and the tasks put forward by the April and October 1985 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, demand a considerable increase in the rate of road construction and improvement in its quality. In the 12th 5-Year Plan period alone it is planned to increase the amount of road construction in the RSFSR by more than 35 percent. Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers spoke at the conference.

RSFSR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CHIEF APPOINTED

PM020915 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Dec 85 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Viktor Alekseyevich Kaznacheyev chairman of the RSFSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education.

Comrade G.L. Kamayev is released from his duties as chairman of the RSFSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education in connection with his retirement.

KOMI ASSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CHAIRMAN HONORED

PM311350 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 2

[Text] Decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the Award of the Order of Labor Red Banner to Comrade V.I. Melnikov: Comrade Vladimir Ivanovich Melnikov, chairman of the Komi ASSR Council of Ministers, is awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner for his many years of productive work in party and soviet organs and on the occasion of his 50th birthday.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The Kremlin, Moscow; 28 October 1985

GRISHIN ADDRESSES RAYKOM OFFICIALS' MEETING

PM141635 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Conference at Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Excerpt] A conference of party raykom first secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen was held yesterday at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom. Taking part in the work of the conference were members and candidate members of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom bureau, party gorkom section chiefs, deputy chairmen and the secretary of the Moscow Gorispolkom, the chiefs of a number of main administrations and administrations of the Moscow Gorispolkom, and leaders of city organizations. The conference examined the results of the celebration of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Moscow. Moscow CPSU Gorkom Secretary A.M. Roganov delivered a report on the progress of the study and propaganda of the precongress documents. Yu.A. Prokofyev, chief of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Organizational Party Work Section, delivered a report on the progress of the report and election campaign in the city party organization. Moscow CPSU Gorkom Secretary I.D. Pisarev reported on the progress in fulfilling the plan for housing and cultural and consumer construction this year. The conference was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES SCHOOL PARTY CONFERENCE

LD191756 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow -- A report-back and election party conference took place here today at the Bauman Higher Technical School of Moscow. It was noted there that the higher school's party organization places great emphasis on raising the quality of the training of engineers, and on the improvement of the communist upbringing of student youth. The conference's delegates emphasized that it is essential to step up the work of the Bauman Higher Technical School's scientists in areas linked to the intensification of the economy. The communists disclosed shortcomings in the work of the higher school's collective and mapped out ways to eliminate them. Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the party's Moscow City Committee, spoke at the report-back and election party conference.

LATVIAN KOMSOMOL LEADERSHIP CHANGES REPORTED

WA051300 [Editorial Report] Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian on 2 November carries on p 3 an article describing organizational shifts taking place at a Latvian Komsomol plenum on 1 November. The plenum released M.K. Rukmane as member and first secretary of the Latvian Komsomol Central Committee. I.A. Priyeditis, formerly a secretary of the Latvian Komsomol, was chosen to replace Rukmane, who left for another post.

The plenum also released G.Ya. Valuyevs as secretary and buro member of the Latvian Komsomol and as chairman of the Latvian All-Union Komsomol in connection with his acceptance of another job. A.K. Berzinsh and I.V. Kudryavtsev were elected Latvian Komsomol secretaries.

Boris Karlovich Pugo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party, emphasized the necessity for improving the ideological-political upbringing of Latvian youth.

TARAZEVICH NEW BELORUSSIAN PRESIDIUM CHAIRMAN

LD291858 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Nov 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A session of the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian SSR was held today. Deputies discussed the state plan for the republic's economic and social development and Belorussia's budget for 1986, and the progress of fulfilment of plans this year.

It was stressed that in the 12th 5-Year Plan-period much attention will be paid to the further mechanization and automation of production. An important condition for the fulfilment of the planned tasks must be the strengthening of discipline and the introduction everywhere of the strictest economy drive covering all types of resources. At the session, Comrade Tarazevich, who had previously worked as first secretary of Minsk Gorkom of the republican Communist Party, was elected chairman of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium. Comrade Polyakov has been released from his duties as chairman of the Presidium in connection with his retirement on pension.

MOLDAVIAN RAYKOM CHIEF DISMISSED

WA021600 [Editorial Report] Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian on 12 November, page 2, reports that I.P. Bulat was removed from the position of first secretary of the Novanenskiy Raykom because of "serious violations in the Leninist norms of party life and in the principles of party leadership." Specific charges included promoting unqualified and untried personnel and permitting incidents in which appointed officials misused their positions for personal profit by diverting state funds and materials to construct private housing for their own use. V.V. Runkovskiy was chosen to head Novoanenskiy Rayon in Bulat's place.

MOLDAVIAN SOCIAL SECURITY MINISTER RETIRES

LD031202 Kishinev Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] The Moldavian Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Olga Vasilyevna Bykova, from the duties of minister for social security of the Moldavian SSR in connection with retirement on pension.

SYR-DARYA OBKOM SECOND SECRETARY APPOINTED

GF211747 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] The Syr-Darya Oblast Party Committee held a plenum yesterday. The meeting discussed the question of organization.

Due to his appointment to another post, Comrade Khabibullayev was relieved of his duties as the second secretary of the oblast party committee. Comrade Allamuradov, first secretary of the Uzbek SSR Komsomol Central Committee, was elected as second secretary of the Syr-Darya Oblast Party Committee.

TAJIK SUPREME SOVIET MEETS 5 DECEMBER

GF041032 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] The registration of deputies to the 2d session of the 11th convocation of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet will take place on 4 December 1985 from 1000 to 1700 at the building of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, 1st floor, room no 32, telephone no 22-32-34.

The opening of the 2d session of the 11 convocation of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet will take place on 5 December 1985 at 1000 at the meeting hall of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet.

The soviet of the elders of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet will hold a meeting on 5 December 1985 at 0930 at the meeting hall of the Tajik Supreme Soviet within the framework of the 2d session of the 11th convocation of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet.

The meeting of the 2d session of the 11th convocation of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet will review the Tajik SSR State Economic and Social Development Plan for 1986, The Progress in Fulling the Plans of 1985, the Tajik SSR State Budget for 1986, and The Results of the Fulfillment of the Budget for 1984. The sixth preliminary commission for formulation of the budget's plans according to the decision of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet has fully discussed the documents prepared by the government of the republic for the ministries, departments, and the executive committees of the local people's soviet deputies of the republic. The deputies also reviewed the sections of the plan for 1986 and heard reports from leaders of the ministries, state committees, departments, and executive committees of the local people's soviet deputies on the fulfillment of the quotas of the plans for 1985. The findings of the budget's plans and the report of the commission to the second session of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet to be presented by the chairman of the Commission for Budget Planning were reviewed and approved. Zaripova, deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, attended the commission meeting.

GISSAR RAYKOM FIRST SECRETARY REPLACED

LD041537 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Tajik 1415 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] The Gissar Raykom has held a plenary meeting. The meeting discussed organizational issues. Khaknazarov was relieved of his duty as first secretary of the raykom in connection with his transfer to another job. Mikirtychev, who was previously minister of construction of the Tajik SSR, was elected first secretary of the Gissar raykom. The plenum was attended by Belov, second secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee.

TAJIK MINISTER OF CONSTRUCTION APPOINTED

LD041541 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Tajik 1415 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Decree of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on appointment of Comrade Orlov as construction minister of the Tajik SSR]

[Text] The Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees: To appoint Comrade Victor Mikhaylovich Orlov as minister of construction of the Tajik SSR.

Comrade Mikirtychev has been relieved of his duty as minister of construction of the Tajik SSR in connection with his transfer to another job.

BRIEFS

WORKERS RECEIVE AWARDS -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has presented orders and medals to production front-rankers for successes in the planning and construction of the Andizhan Reservoir in Uzbekistan. The Order of Lenin has been awarded to Zafirov, a concrete worker. The Order of the October Revolution has been awarded to Kolmakov, a team-leader. A large group of comrades has been awarded Orders of the Labor Red Banner, of the Friendship of the Peoples, of the Badge of Honor, and of Labor Glory. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 11 Nov 85 LD]

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON FARMING REORGANIZATION

PM041426 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Nov 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Mutual Responsibility"]

[Text] Our party considers that the creation of a reliable food base for the country is an urgent matter demanding particular attention. Continuing the line elaborated by the May (1982) plenum, the Central Committee has made a number of major decisions on the most urgent problems of developing the agro-industrial complex. The implementation of the planned measures is proceeding in all directions. This has had an effect on specific results. In the country as a whole, the total volume of output produced by agriculture in 1983-1984 increased by R22 billion in comparison with the 2 previous years of the 5-year plan. This year, as was noted at the USSR Supreme Soviet's fourth session, the gross output of agriculture will increase by an additional R2.1 billion...

And yet progress could be faster: the production, technical, and scientific potential that has been created makes possible the accelerated development of all sectors of the agro-industrial complex.

In order to implement this, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a few days ago the resolution "On Further Improving the Management of the Agro-Industrial Complex." It marks a most important stage in all the work to implement the food program.

The country's State Agro-Industrial Committee (USSR Gosagroprom), which has been formed on the basis of several ministries, has been endowed with rights and powers in the spheres of planning, financing, and supplying material and technical resources for the entire agro-industiral complex. Together with the union republic councils of ministers, it bears full responsibility for boosting production, fulfilling the agricultural output procurement plans, ensuring the safekeeping and high-quality processing of this output, and expanding the range of foodstuffs.

Yes, this is what the resolution says: full responsibility! This means a high degree of mutual responsibility in all links of the agro-industrial complex.

Of course, success does not come automatically. Speaking of the organizational structures of management, M.S. Gorbachev stressed at the CPSU Central Committee June (1985) plenum [as published] that "The work to be done is not 'patching up holes,' not simply merging or subdividing organizations, or moving officials from one post to another...the restructuring of the organizational structure of management must be organically linked with the stepping up of financial autonomy and economic levers and incentives...exactingness and still more exactingness -- this is what the prevailing situation dictates to us Communists."

Today every leader and every specialist in the agro-industrial complex is called upon to view his work from this standpoint. Regardless of the sector in which he works, his personal contribution will always be accurately reflected in the end results and will show precisely who is worth what at work. Lack of exactingness toward oneself or one's subordinates and permissiveness will certainly have their effect. This is why under new conditions questions of mutual exactingness arise with even greater urgency. It is not to be supposed that all the shortcomings rooted in departmentalism or parochialism will immediately disappear. After all, it was specific officials who were guilty of them, and not all of these officials will manage to rapidly rid themselves of their habits which are harmful to the cause.

This means that there will be attempts to exercise petty tutelage and to manage by administrative order in cases where the collective must have its say; to issue orders when the final word must rest with competent specialists; to impose ideas for the sake of narrow interests; and to live for today without the slightest concern for the long-term future. In short, serious and painstaking work will be needed.

Some problems will have to be studied and reviewed anew, and different approaches must be found for their solution. Take for example the questions of specialization in agricultural sectors and the enterprises servicing them. It is no secret that obvious distortions have been allowed to occur in many spheres. Large narrowly specialized equipment repair plants have been created, for example. Heavy tractors are repaired in one place, motors in another, other equipment in yet another. From the viewpoint of the department responsible for the repairs, this type of organization was advantageous. But for the kolkhozes and sovkhozes which had to take their equipment to most diverse and distant places, this meant major losses and damaged state interests as well.

The new structure of management presupposes not less but more coordination in the work of all elements of the agro-industrial complex. There will probably be different motivations in the relations of people in production. Not only control from outside, but primarily self-control; not only calls to strengthen discipline, but also self-discipline. Duty, conscientiousness, and comradeship -- these are the basis for those relations. If someone has given his word, let no one doubt, let no one even think that he will not honor it. Let him be trusted -- without a seal, without paperwork, without a protocol. And he will remember -- his word is his honor.

Unfortunately, things are often quite different. The leaders of the All-Russian Pedigree Livestock Breeding Association -- V.V. Chistyakov, chief of the Production and Science Association -- displayed great persistence in seeking from the state foreign currency to purchase pedigree animals abroad and gave ardent assurances that they would make every effort to ensure maximum return from the pedigree stock. Funds were allocated, animals were purchased. But how did the assiciation use the expensive herd? A considerable proportion of it was sent to farms which are not pedigree breeding units, other animals were sent to kolkhozes and sovkhozes with a poor feed base. And, of course, a whole number of farms failed to produce the expected results. The RSFSR People's Control Committee, which brought these shortcomings to light, held the culprits strictly responsible for their mismanagement and for the damage caused. But the following question also arises: Do party organizations draw conclusions when they learn of similar instances? After all, it was on their recommendation that the people for whom the interests of the state are of little importance were appointed to leadership positions.

A single violation, a single instance of carelessness could possibly be considered an accidental error. But if they multiply and become part of a long series, they have already become a "system" generated by irresponsibility. The leaders who have allowed it to develop are fully trained people from the professional point of view. When, at what stage of activity, did the transformation of their view of their own obligations occur, obligations which for some reason are now no longer binding on them? The restructuring will, no doubt, force them to work as they should, but should we wait for this to happen? Should this process not be helped along? There is only one method -- exactingness.

In fact, an effective model for management under the agro-industrial complex conditions has been in existence for 3 years now. It is the rayon agro-industrial association. Wherever people have tackled the organization of its work with great responsibility, there are no misunderstandings among the partners. The council of Tataria's Baltasinskiy Rayon Agro-industrial Association, for example, has achieved precise coordination between all links of the agro-industrial association.

Thanks to this, the plans for the 5-year period are being successfully fulfilled for all types of agricultural output.

Mutual responsibility also means mutual encouragement to eradicate any shortcomings that have been noticed. And this demands not only a partner's sharp eye, but also receptiveness to criticism and readiness to eliminate everything that hinders the common success. For many years agricultural workers have leveled serious criticism at the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification in connection with the unreliable supplies of electricity to kolkhoz and sovkhov stockraising complexes, poultry factories, and other rural enterprises. But there have been absolutely no cardinal changes.

A whole number of ministers will from now on be also members of the Gosagroprom, which well enhance their responsibility for the work of the agro-industrial complex. Nonetheless, party influence cannot be slackened in those management links where departmentalism's effects have been particularly felt. Much in work with cadres is to change with the creation of the USSR Gosagroprom. Measures are envisaged to encourage the best specialists, such as additional payments of up to 50 percent of their salary. But these payments can be canceled or reduced for those who do not fulfill their targets promptly or to the requisite standards, or those who violate discipline. Such a system will certainly hit negligent and careless workers and will encourage those with initiative. But in order to ensure that it becomes established more quickly, even the slightest attempt by anyone to deviate from it must not be ignored. Exactingness and strict accountability for specific deeds must continue to actively assist order and organization.

The fourth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, held a few days ago, approved the 1986 state budget. It envisages the channeling of R58.7 billion of capital investment -- considerably more than this year -- into the development of sectors ensuring the implementation of the food program. The plan provides for fast growth rates in the production of crop farming and stockraising output. In short, much work has to be done in the economy's agrarian sector. And, as the USSR Supreme Soviet session noted, even though much is being done, it is not part of Soviet people's traditions to overestimate achievements. We are at the start of the planned path, a path that is complex and tense. We have enormous reserves and potential, and solid work has to be done to bring them into play and use them to the maximum advantage. This must be done in all directions of economic, social, and cultural building. Primarily where the situation remains complex and the lag is overcome only slowly.

Precisely such a situation prevails in quite a few production sectors in agriculture. Therefore the enhancement of personal and mutual exactingness is an imperative and vital need. The new system for the management of the agro-industrial complex will create all conditions for efficient work by each of its links.

CSA STATISTICS ON AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT REPORTED

LD050537 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1723 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec (TASS) -- Agricultural produce output in the USSR has increased by 6 percent over the past 5 years a TASS correspondent was informed at the country's Central Statistical Directorate. Specialists also note that although a considerable part of Soviet territory is situated in a zone of hazardous [riskovannoye] agriculture, the USSR ranks first in the world for wheat, cotton, sugar beet, potato, milk, and butter production.

The USSR is fully self-sufficient in grain for foodstuffs, but pruchases some grain for feed abroad. Meat production has not yet reached its optimal level, although per capita meat consumption is higher in the USSR than in many western countries. Some meat is imported. Many industrially-developed countries act similarly.

The Soviet state is increasing capital investment for the development of the agro-industrial complex. The recently held USSR Supreme Soviet session allocated 58,700 million rubles (substantially more than in the current year) for the development of the industry.

Meat output has increased by 10 percent in 5 years. Per capita meat consumption increased by 2 kg in the same period; milk by 18 kg; fruit by 8 kg; vegetables by 6 kg; and by 17 eggs.

The recently published draft guidelines for the USSR's economic and social development up to 1990 and for the period up to the year 2000, make provision for major measures promoting intensive development of the agro-industrial complex. Its output of produce will increase by 14 to 16 percent in the 5 years from 1986 to 1990.

CHANGES IN KAZAKHSTAN AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

LD051102 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 0005 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] With the aim of improving the management of the agro-industrial complex, the Kazakhstan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has formed a state agro-industrial committee, based on the republican Ministry of Agriculture, the republican Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the republican Ministry of Rural Construction, the republican Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the republican Ministry of the Food Industry, and the republican State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture. The republican Ministry of Procurement has been transformed into the republican Ministry of Grain Products [ministerstvo khleboproduktov]

COTTON PICKING IN TAJIKISTAN REPORTED

LD051424 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 5 Dec 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast -- announcer-read report]

[Summary] Since the beginning of the harvest, 930,000 metric tonnes of cotton have been picked in Tajikistan. More than one quarter of this amount is fine fiber cotton.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN COTTON HARVEST -- The Turkmen SSR's cotton farmers have sold 1,284,527 tons of cotton to the state. As such, they have fulfilled the cotton-growing plan by 102.76 percent. The plan for fine-grain cotton has been fulfilled by 84.2 percent. Chardzhou, Tashauz, and Ashkhabad Oblasts continue cotton harvesting. Chardzhou Oblast has fulfilled the annual plan by 109.25 percent, Tashauz Oblast by 104.61 percent, and Ashkhabad Oblast by 100.24 percent. Mary Oblast cotton farmers have fulfilled the plan by 87.18 percent.[Summary] [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Turkmen 1630 GMT 2 Dec 85 GF]

VELIKHOV INTERVIEWED ON BUILDING FUSION REACTOR

LD060616 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Report on interview with Dr Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by correspondent Boris Belitskiy; date and place no given -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] The Soviet Union is a consistent supporter of international scientific cooperation. Just recently the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev proposed an international project based on the Tokamak fusion reactor.

Research in the area of controlled nuclear fusion has a history of over 30 years, and here is our science correspondent Boris Belitskiy to trace its progress.

[Belitskiy] Is it realistic to speak today of the time when humanity will be able to harness fusion power? Well, this is how that question has been answered by physicist Dr Yevgeniy Velikhov, a vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

[Velikhov] "The research has reached the required level, and from both the scientific and the technological standpoint we are prepared to construct an experimental fusion reactor by 1993. This will enable us to test our basic technological concepts, and by the year 2000 it should be possible to build the first fusion power station."

[Belitskiy] Asked about the safety of fusion reactors for operating personnel and for the environment, Dr Velikhov said this:

[Velikhov] "A fusion reactor will be absolutely safe. We have studied this problem experimentally for a long time. Various installments have now provided the necessary results on the individual parameters involved and the reliability of such a reactor cannot be questioned."

ACADEMICIAN DISCUSSES COMPUTER USAGE, TRAINING

LD042209 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 3 December 1985 broadcasts a 6-minute report by Anatoliy Yaroshevskiy, who discusses the state of USSR computer usage with Hero of Socialist Labor Academician Samarskiy. Asked what in his opinion is the main task of the modern computer and where it should be used to maximum effect, Samarksiy, who is not further identified, says that the task at hand is to create a system of machines, starting with the personal computer, at which the researcher sits. Next follows networking this machine to machines on a higher level, possessing greater potential, then finally there is to be a super computer, with multi-million parameters both in terms of speed of action and memory. One can point to three spheres of application of computers: in information gathering and storage systems; in production control systems, flexible automated systems, scientific research systems and automated planning systems; finally, in mathematical modeling of processes. It is possible to learn to control complex processes carried out by machines on the basis of knowledge acquired as a result of using methods of mathematical modeling carried out by a computer. This is the number one task. The problem of machine-building is foremost at the moment; the problem of obtaining good, reliable, improved machines is a very difficult one. Questions have to be solved, such as the technology of obtaining materials of the given quality for machine creation, the planning of such machines, the technology of creating the machine itself, the technology of the production process to be used to realize the plan.

There is another aspect to the issue, involving purely economic considerations, of producing goods with minimum use of resources and production time.

Asked about what problems and shortcomings there are in the field of computer usage, Samarskiy says that high quality of work is necessary. It happens that low quality of work may nullify all efforts to automate processes of research and planning, and may discredit people themselves. "Incompetent use of computer causes great trouble. Therefore those who acquire computers must feel responsible for their use." This issue is closely connected with the training and retraining of specialists of high caliber, the so-called development engineers [razrabotchik] both in the framework of higher education establishments and outside it. The most effective way of training top class specialists is the system of retraining, using the experience of the leading institutes of the Academy of Sciences, for example, and perhaps certain departmental institutes.

Asked whether this is happening now or whether it is still insufficient, Samarksiy replies: "I think that it is taking place in a quite inadequate way. I mean the scale of the application." What must be achieved is changes in the psychology, both of specialists, production workers, and managers. "Much still depends on managers, and if they correctly conceive of the possibilities that lie here and if they give their support, we will, of course, achieve really fundamental changes in all spheres of our national economy."

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL ROBOT MANUFACTURER -- The VAZ works in Tolyatti is becoming the country's biggest supplier of industrial robots. They have made 7,000 of them thus far, which are working in many works in the electronics, instrument building, and motor vehicle industries. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0304 GMT 30 Nov 85 LD]

SOLAR FLARE OBSERVED -- Alma-Ata, 5 Dec (TASS) -- Scientists using a radio telescope at the Orbita test grounds in the Zailiyskiy Alatau hills near Alma-Ata have registered a bright solar flare. Such a flare is a rare event at the time of minimum solar activity, TASS was told. The type of radio spectrum confirmed the Soviet scientists' hypothesis that under certain conditions, radio waves in the decimeter range exist which have a spectral structure typical of meter wavelengths. This phenomenon was the starting point for the measurement of the magnetic field's size and development during the flare. The new data will help forecast the behavior of the magnetic field in a certain radio spectrum. [Summary] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1150 GMT 5 Dec 85 LD]